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THE *Country* GUIDE

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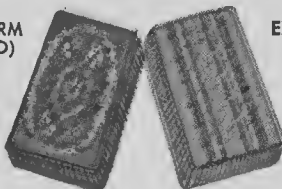
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Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts

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"Higher milk production
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sold me on De Laval
Combine Milking!"

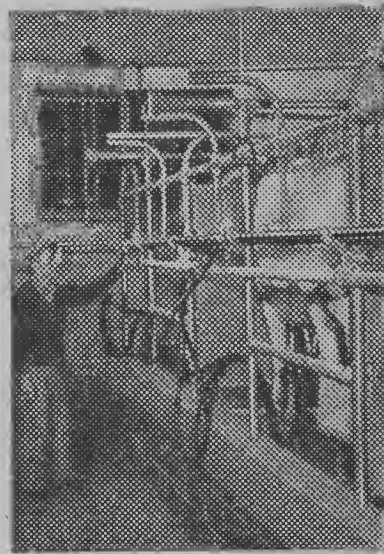
CLAIMS E. A. SKYRME
OKANAGAN VALLEY, B.C.

Here is an actual photo of Mr. E. A. Skyrme operating his new Model F De Laval Combine Milker.

Mr. Skyrme states that the milk flowing direct from the cows through stainless steel pipe to the milk cans has greatly reduced his bacteria count and lowered his sediment tests, thus increasing his production of wholesome milk.

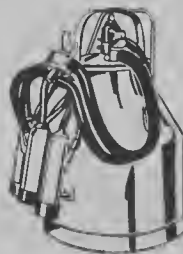
In his opinion, two other big advantages of his De Laval Combine are the low initial cost of installation and the lower labour costs due to ease of operation.

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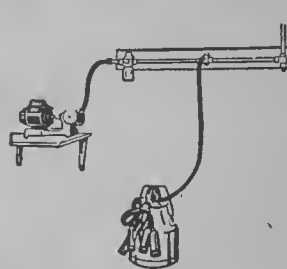
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Controlled Milking at every vital point. The only milker with absolutely uniform, magnetically-controlled pulsations for highest, even milk production. Simple, dependable and the milker for the man who wants the best.



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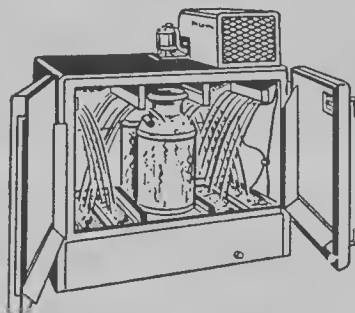
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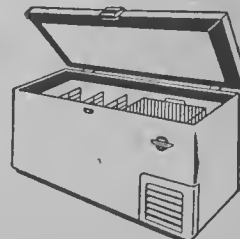
NAME

ADDRESS

Save up to 25% by storing farm-produced food in a
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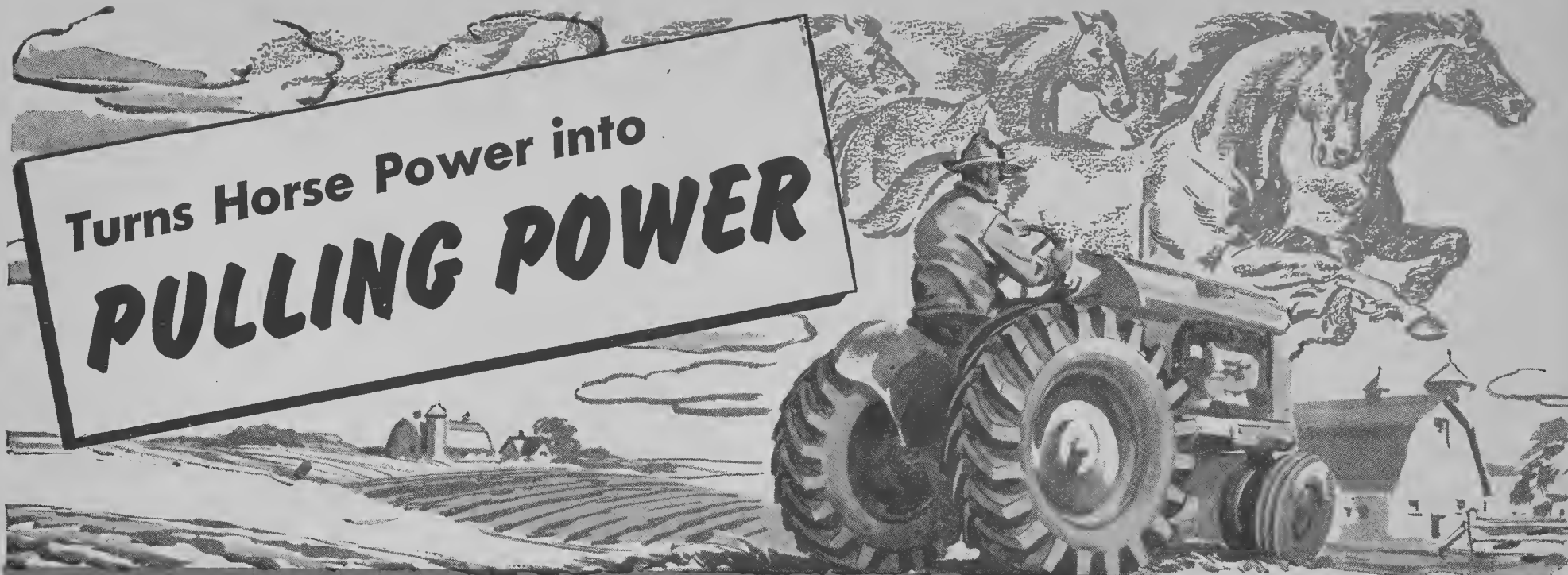
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Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

CERTAIN Ottawa developments can be scented from afar, and there is a lively public awareness of major events in the making. An obvious example is the budget, the contents of which provide a fascinating annual guessing game among Canadians for weeks before Mr. Abbott, that master of almost painless extraction, tells his patients what he proposes to do to them.

Occasionally, however, there is no advance warning, as in the case of Mr. Howe's speech about sugar. That was when he rode roughshod over a prominent industrialist, and when he also gave some relief to the beet growers, paying them a left-handed compliment as he did so.

But there are other happenings that sort of creep up on the public. They may be under way some little time before most Canadians realize their import. Thus we can look back to mid-February, and note certain humdrum proceedings half a mile or so from Parliament Hill. On the Hill, interest centered on the Commons' defence expenditures committee and upon the approaching budget. In another public building, the Air Transport Board was also attracting some attention, as it began to hear arguments for and against the application of Canadian Pacific Airlines to operate an all-cargo service in territory now mainly occupied by the government's Trans-Canada Airlines.

Almost unnoticed, at that stage, was a case being heard at the same time by another body, the Tariff Board. Yet, it was the most important tariff case in many years, and it could have greater repercussions on the national economy than many a budget.

This isn't to say that the early stages of the power-crane-and-shovel case escaped attention entirely throughout the country, but a poll of Canadians would likely have produced a very large proportion of complete blanks. What was this jargon "of a class, or kind, not made in Canada" all about, anyway?

The answer, of course, goes to the heart of the Customs Tariff Act. The act says that if "substantial quantities" of any kind of goods or produce are deemed to be home-made or home-grown, certain rates of duty—usually pretty stiff—shall apply. Otherwise the stuff is admitted to Canada, either entirely free of duty, or at a low rate.

Parliament left interpretation of what "substantial quantities" mean to the government. The current interpretation, which has not been successfully challenged for a good many years, is that ten per cent is substantial.

Supposing, therefore—to carry the government's absurd proposition one stage further—a group of entrepreneurs with an inside track on the glass business were able to launch a Canadian banana industry. Having reached the point at which Canadian-grown bananas equal ten per cent of recorded consumption, these enterprising gentlemen could then invoke the "class or kind" provision. The effect upon banana eaters might be quite devastating.

Suppose this is nonsense, what is to be said of an argument by a manufacturer of power machinery that states that because it makes some ten per cent of draglines of a capacity of one-half cubic yard to two cubic yards, the whole area of power cranes and shovels should be deemed to be covered? Yet this firm does not make items of either a lesser, or greater, capacity. And the machinery above two cubic yards is immensely important to the builders of Canadian roads, to the coal and iron ore miners, and to many another project. For example, the decision on this tariff case could affect the cost of the St. Lawrence Seaway, and of such proposed works as the South Saskatchewan and Red Deer river schemes.

Moreover, a wide range of machinery besides draglines is affected by this case before the Tariff Board. If the "class or kind" made in Canada case goes in favor of the challenging manufacturer, it will involve a wide range of machinery of which present import values run to perhaps \$150 million annually. Instead of no duty, or a duty of 7½ per cent, the importer will be faced with a rate of 22½ per cent. This means a difference of millions of dollars to the cost of machinery which Canadian firms do not supply anyway. It is true that the national coffers will benefit, but there will still remain an uneasy doubt as to the net effect on the Canadian consumer.

The Tariff Board is composed of three men, of whom at least two, at the present time, are convinced of the need for a freer flow of trade throughout the world. One is a western farmer. But the Board's duty is to interpret the law as it finds it. If the law should be harmful to the interests of the nation as a whole, it can't help that.

The ultimate decision rests with Parliament. If it insists that the prevailing protectionist structure is good for the country, dissenters must admit defeat—temporarily.

However, it must be said that the often-maligned Department of National Revenue is on the side of the angels in the present case. Its rulings have precipitated the appeal to the Tariff Board in this matter.

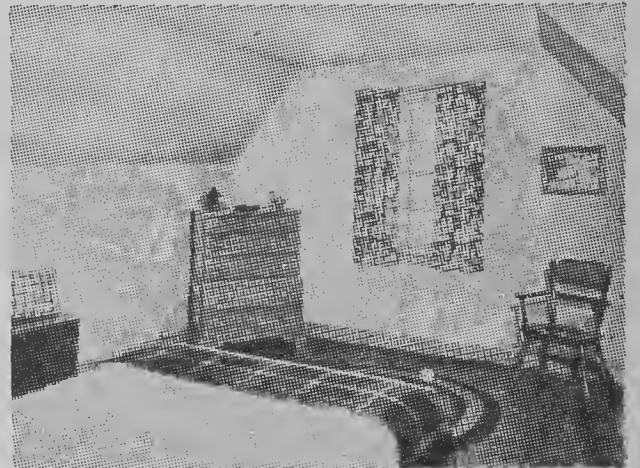


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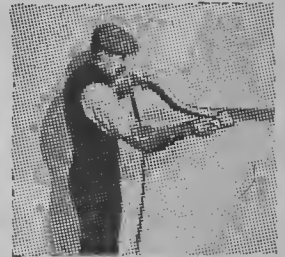
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Challenge to The Rural Church

THE rural church has been receiving an increasing amount of anxious attention during the past few years. Like the whooping crane, special care must be given it to prevent it from becoming extinct. A prairie minister, writes out of his long experience and concern:

"The church is confronted with a grave situation. The rural church, long the backbone of both church and nation, is languishing, and in some communities practically dead, through lack of people and lack of interest. Ministers are driving long distances to serve scattered people. We must re-think and re-shape our church's whole strategy and plan of attack if we are to meet the religious needs of the prairies." (27th Annual Report, the Board of Evangelism and Social Service, United Church of Canada.)

Another qualified observer adds his comment:

"I feel reasonably certain that in far too many rural communities in western Canada, as well as elsewhere, the church is not pulling its weight in this age of perplexities and unprecedented 'progress.' In the last 50 years, science has effected a tremendous upheaval, and the word 'materialism' is generally chosen as the word which best covers all those things which have led, not only to the discomfiture of earnest and sincere people, but to the charge that the church is now outmoded."

There can be no doubt as to the disintegration of many of the old community traditions; and the church must feel the effects along with all other community institutions. But let no one miss the point—the probing that goes on in the body of the rural church and community is in the nature of a diagnosis to discover and understand the changes taking place, rather than an autopsy to determine

The church can meet and overcome the problems arising out of an age of uncertainty and frustration

the cause of death. True, there have been all too many communities dying out because the soil was farmed out, or because climate defeated them. There are, also, many ghost churches to remind us of the grim story told more fully in church records. Nevertheless, the general picture is of life and development, of increasing production of agricultural products, of increasing standards of living in farm homes, of broader social experience, of new possibilities in community organization, and of requests for the church to work in newly settled areas, irrigation districts, and new rural developments.

Both rural church and rural community are in a state of confusion and weakness at present, because we are still in the throes of revolutionary changes; but a new pattern of community life will emerge; and the church will have its place in that pattern, even as it had in the old.

JUST think for a minute of what has happened in the experience of rural communities. Within the memory of most readers of *The Country Guide*, farmers have been able to apply the power of modern machinery to the burdens of production.

by GERALD M.
HUTCHINSON

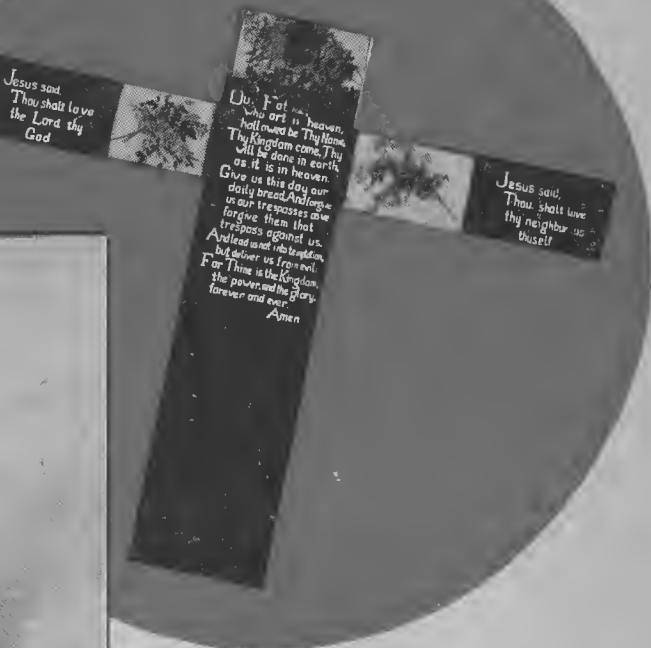


This seems commonplace now, but the changes resulting from the release of that new power have not yet become fully apparent. In the 15 years between 1931-46 the average acreage handled per man (on the prairies) increased 41 per cent; hence what has become known as depopulation. Under the new circumstances, the acres in any given community could be more productively handled by fewer farmers, and a considerable portion of the community's population had to move elsewhere.

In many a rural area now there are simply too few people to carry on the functions of the church and community. It is claimed that over half of the agricultural societies that once flourished on the prairies are now dead, or dormant. The church can live longer because of resources outside of the community itself, but cannot long withstand drastic depletion of membership.

A second result of mechanization has been an alteration of the life and habits of rural people. Again it is a commonplace now to think of the unprecedented mobility of people. Cars, trucks, and tractors are everywhere apparent, but think, also, of what they have meant to the old community structure. No one is now confined to the limits of a team-haul; they can travel almost whenever and wherever they wish. In some situations this has meant increased community activity on a broader basis, but in most areas it has meant that the community boundaries have become obsolete. Instead of depending on neighborly relationships within the community, families now go to town to the show, or to resorts for swimming and fishing, or make special visits to friends and relatives in other communities altogether. Naturally no one would deplore the advantage of mobility and the broader recreation of farm families, but it is important to see that as a consequence, much of the old neighborliness and community life has been lost. The old-timers in any community can document this.

One further aspect of the change has been the increased attraction of town and city life even for rural people. Goods, services, and entertainment are to be found in town. The advantages of town life are proclaimed constantly and with effect. New homes are built in towns. Lights and plumbing offer a convenience and comfort that appeal strongly.



Above: A decorative cross designed for use at a harvest festival in a small Alberta rural church. Left: Old St. Andrew's Church, north of Winnipeg, one of the oldest places of worship in the prairie provinces.

The settled and successful farmer can build a modern home, too, but it requires considerable initiative and capital, and many younger folk are too impatient to wait for it. Older couples retire to live in small towns. Many farmers buy a town home and commute to the farm for seasonal work. Preachers move to town, where the majority of the population can be reached. Schools are centralized in towns. There is no point in deploring the attraction of the town, but the effect on the rural community, and upon the attitudes of the people who remain on the farm, is often unfortunate.

BEFORE considering ways by which these changes can be turned to the advantage of a new church policy, it is necessary to think about the changes that have been taking place within the body of the church itself. Changes in thought, in belief, and in understanding of the world, also have been revolutionary, and have produced confusion and weakness.

A friend visited a home recently in which a child asked what dinosaurs were. The visitor explained



The author, with members of a boys' club, in their church garden and experimental plots.

that they were large animals which lived some millions of years ago and whose skeletons are now being uncovered in places like the Badlands of the Red Deer River. The mother stormed at him immediately for telling a child things that were untrue to the Bible which, according to her belief, teaches that the world was created in 4004 B.C.

The magazine *The New Yorker* tells of a meteorite falling in a farmer's field. The farmer, on discovering it, packaged it up and sent it to the museum for identification. The writer (Please turn to page 40)



Gil picked up an extra dish towel and began wiping. "Are you working your way through college?" he asked Donna.

MISS DONNA LEA plunged her slim, lovely arms to the elbows in the tub of dishwater and dredged up the last of 59 plates. Her hands were red, she was warm and tired and her back ached. "A week ago," she said to the soap bubbles, "I was opening Grandma Purdy's mail. Now here I am, a pearl diver in a mining camp cook house."

Donna was 19, five feet four inches and weighed a satisfactory 110 pounds. She was blonde, with large blue eyes, a sense of humor, deeply loyal and possessed of a warm feeling for others.

She was very fond of Grandma Purdy who was now almost 90 but looked much younger. Grandma Purdy owned several small mining operations, which she intended giving to her heirs if she felt they deserved them. But her greatest possession was the knowledge that association with young people helped old folks to feel younger than their actual years.

Grandma Purdy never *pished* and *tushed* and wondered what the younger generation was *coming to*. She was sure Donna Lea's generation would do very well. Bright and active she kept a watchful eye on her mining property. A report, to her, was more than words and figures. It revealed details of what was going on. In the 60 years she had been married to the late Grandpa Purdy, she had seen him make and lose several fortunes in mining ventures. And she knew the tough side of life from personal experience and was a soft touch for any worthy cause.

When the semi-annual report, and dividend check from the Rainbow Creek mine revealed a sharp drop in the gold clean-up, she had said, "Someone out there is up to no good, Donna."

"How can you tell?" Donna had asked.

"It's as simple as spearing fish in a barrel," Grandma Purdy had declared. Her eyes were bright with indignation and her 93 pounds bristled with anger. "Some chump out there thinks because I'm old I've lost a few buttons along the way. But . . . I haven't! or . . . have I?"

"You have all of your buttons," Donna had assured her.

have the wit and gumption I think you have, my 85 per cent of the stock is yours. You are going to inherit the mine anyway, but you need a little practical experience or you'll be robbed blind."

"I'm ready," Donna had assured her.

"Go out and get a job *hashing* or *pearl-diving*, which is waiting on table or washing dishes in case

"If I were your age," Grandma Purdy had said, "I'd go out there, get a job, and find out what's wrong."

"I'm my age," Donna had commented, sensing the challenge in her grandmother's words.

"I was hoping you'd say that," Grandma Purdy had said. "I'll make you a proposition. I'll give you a few practical pointers on mining. Now if you can find out what's wrong—prove to me you

PAY DIRT

your education was neglected," Grandma Purdy had said. "Privately, I think high-grading is going on. That is, an employee or officer is dipping into the clean-up. It is a placer proposition—nuggets and fine gold—easy to sneak out even under a watchful superintendent's nose. One more thing . . . don't fall in love with a young miner. I did, and never regretted it, but you might. Men like your Grandfather Purdy don't show up more than once a generation."

"But," Donna had said, "how do you know they are high-grading your gold?"

"Get me the map of the property," Grandma Purdy had said. And when Donna had brought the old map, she pointed to a series of notations. "Grandfather Purdy punched holes down to bedrock and made tests. The values were uniform. The annual returns should be about the same unless an unusual problem developed. There's no problem mentioned in the report."

ARRIVING at the mine, which could only be operated after the ice break-up each spring, Donna had found a row of neat cabins, a snug bunkhouse, superintendent's cottage, and the kitchen-dining room building. A hydro-electric plant supplied light, power and heat. Keller, the superintendent, was old, tired and honest. Kip Rogers, rugged, handsome, brash and full of self-confidence was obviously hoping to replace the old man. The latter, who had worked long and hard for his job, resented anyone who expected to step into a top spot without first getting the needed experience.

Grandma Purdy owned several mining operations, which she intended giving to her heirs, if she felt that they deserved them. There was trouble at Rainbow Creek and she told Donna that she suspected that high-grading was going on by some slick operator

by FRANK RICHARDSON PIERCE

As Donna began wiping the dishes, she thought, *Rogers is a hard worker, and for that reason Keller hesitates to fire him. He feels firing a good man is disloyal to Grandma Purdy.*

Her thoughts were interrupted by Gil Bowen, slim, dark, with a winning personality. Gil's black eyes betrayed his restless adventurous spirit—and something else, which Donna was sure was homesickness.

He picked up an extra dish towel and began wiping. "Are you working your way through college?" he asked. And when she gave him a swift, surprised glance, he added, "Somehow, you seem to have things on your mind besides waiting table and washing dishes—not that you aren't doing a top job."

"My grandmother thought a new experience might be good for me," Donna answered.

"Old Lady Purdy, who owns this mine, must be quite a gal," Gil Bowen commented. "She spent a lot of dough making things nice for the men. Of course the water power was here. All she had to do was harness it. But . . . she didn't *have* to spend all this dough." His smile did things to Donna.

"I suppose you plan to stay here and work your way up?" she suggested.

"No," he answered. "I'm here for the experience. I heard it was a set-up that kept men contented and saved a labor turnover. I thought I'd see for myself. I'm young and I plan to get me a grubstake here, then prospect. Who knows? I might strike it rich." He polished a plate with a vigor that betrayed his tremendous physical energy.

He's my man. Donna thought. *He'll help me track down the high-grader if there is such a person. Grandma thinks so and that's good enough for me.*

"What about taking in a dance, movie or something in town Saturday night?" he suggested. "The gang goes in on a truck."

"I'd love it," Donna answered.

DONNA noticed that Keller and two or three of the older men remained at the mine week ends. She decided it was just as well. Only young people could survive the ten miles of rough road, the all night dancing, and the trip back next day without sleep.

At the mine, Donna took her time making an investigation. She was sure a high-grader would naturally be on guard. She asked few questions, and these would be credited to normal interest.

Bulldozers pushed masses of earth over rails set close together. The gold-bearing gravel went through, the rocks and debris remained on top to be shoved to the tailings heaps. The gravel went through sluice boxes. Riffles trapped the nuggets and coarse gold. Plates treated to mercury caught much of the fine gold. Keller handled the clean-up and his honesty was unquestioned.

Quitting time, the men went to their various cabins, shed their wet, muddy clothes, then showered, dressed and arrived at the dining room a few minutes before meal time.

Donna concluded high-grading was not carried out in lunch buckets—something that had happened at various mines—because (Please turn to page 87)



Illustrated by J. H. Petrie

FARM LEASES... *Usual and Unusual*

by T. L. TOWNSEND



THE ideal farm lease allows for the greatest productivity and profit from the farm, and shares the returns in proportion to the value of the contribution made by each party to the contract. The ideal is seldom attained or readily determined.

Farm leases in western Canada are immature, by comparison with land tenure practice in older, especially European, countries. Landlord ownership and tenant operation of farm land is not considered normal, or entirely desirable, here. Tenancy is regarded as a stepping stone to land ownership by tenants, which it should be; and landlords are often unwilling owners. Thus, our leases are seldom drawn to give security of tenure for more than three years at a time, and are largely designed for grain farming.

The one-third-share-of-crop lease is still the standard on grain farms in western Canada. Under this arrangement, the landowner supplies the land, with or without buildings, and pays all of the yearly taxes. The tenant furnishes all labor, horse or tractor power, equipment, feed, seed and pays all seeding and harvesting expenses and delivers the one-third share of the gross bushels harvested, to his landlord at the nearest elevator, free of charge.

In areas of marginal land, and on farms where the location is poor with respect to marketing facilities, a quarter-share to the landlord is fairly common. In the best soil areas and locations, such as near large centers, on main highways, where buildings are above average and are connected with hydro, and where the competition for such farms is keen, the tenants often pay a part, or all, of the current taxes, in addition to delivering one-third share of crop to the landlord.

For specialized crops requiring additional inputs of labor, such as sugar beets, potatoes, canning corn,

and sunflowers grown for oil, the common rental share is one-fifth of the net proceeds to the landlord, after delivery charges have been paid. For field peas, Argentine rape and other crops that can be handled, with some modification, by present grain equipment, including combines, the crop share is the usual one-third delivered, as with wheat and coarse grains.

The half-crop share lease, which is now less common than formerly, required the landlord to supply all the seed. Thus, he had more control of the kind and quality that was sown. He also was required to pay for one-half the binder twine, and cash threshing expenses as well. This presents some problems, where combines are owned by the tenant, or where the tenant pays for swathing and combining,

Here is a useful outline of farm leases of several kinds, to meet your need

ing the crop, because the costs of the tenant are not comparable with the cost of cutting the crop with a binder, stooking and threshing. In some cases, under the half-crop share lease, the landlord pays only one-third the going rate for swathing and combining, rather than one-half.

TENANTS sometimes require certain acreages for the growing of feed, or pasture, or for specialized crops of a hazardous nature, in which the landlord is not interested. The tenant, then, is sometimes required to deliver the equivalent of one-third of a grain crop grown on similar land, and equal in acreage, as additional rent, in lieu of a share of the specialized crop, or feed crop. This is called the "Acre Offset Lease" and is fairly readily understood by both tenant and landlord. Thus, if a tenant grew 25 acres of canning corn some year on his rented farm, and also grew wheat on similar land which yielded 20 bushels to the acre, he would deliver one-third of 500 bushels of wheat, or 166 bushels of wheat in lieu of any share of the canning corn.

Where fertilizers are used, the tenant and landlord divide the cost of the material, as a rule, in the same proportion that they divide the share of crop. The tenant applies the fertilizer at his expense. Likewise, where the crop is sprayed with 2,4-D, or other chemicals, to control certain weeds, the cost of chemicals is divided in the same way as for fertilizers, the tenant applying the chemical to the crop. Where the spraying is contracted to an outsider by the acre, the landlord sometimes agrees to pay for one-third the total cost of spraying, if a third-share crop lease is the basis of the agreement.

It is possible to allocate relative values for the different contributions that must be made by the parties owning and operating grain farms, so that a lease with equitable terms might be worked out according to what each party may contribute. The landowner, paying taxes, should receive about one-third, or from 30 to 33 1/3 per cent. Man labor, including board, is worth about one sixth, or 16 1/2



On grain farms, land is worth a one-third share of crop: power, feed (horses), fuel, equipment, seed and harvesting, about one-half of the crop.

per cent. Power, which includes tractors and horses, feed and fuel, should earn a quarter-share of the proceeds from the sale of crops. Harvesting, including combines, fuel, and so on, is entitled to ten per cent; and other equipment is worth 7 1/2 per cent, with seed grain about the same.

Where the landowner owns the equipment, it is better, as a rule, for him to sell it to the tenant at a nominal figure—on terms if necessary—and take an additional share of crop until the machinery is paid for, than to lease the farm, equipped, for more than one or two years. There is less chance for dispute and misunderstanding, if the tenant is using and wearing out his own equipment, rather than that of the landlord.

THE 50-50 lease is quite common in the U.S. where livestock enters the picture. The landowner supplies the land, pays the taxes, and owns one-half the livestock. He also pays one-half of the general operating expenses, including fuel for the tractor, and supplies half of the feed and seed. He also pays half the cost of harvesting and combining. The tenant supplies all labor, including board, all power and horses, all equipment, and owns one-half the livestock. He also supplies one-half the feed and seed and pays one-half the general operating expenses, and everything sold from the farm is divided 50-50.

There are cases where a farm operator wishes to take livestock on shares, rather than go into additional debt for them, and another party is willing to lease him the

(Please turn to page 48)



Livestock farms are often leased on a 50-50 basis, but arrangements vary, depending on the kind of livestock and whether registered purebreds are involved.

Ranching Was Never Like This

Soil, water, grass and sunshine combined in the right proportions can produce fabulous amounts of feed for livestock

SINCE the first range livestock were moved into western Canada 80 years ago, ranching has been considered in terms of cattle and sheep grazing, on thousands of acres of native range land. In the shortgrass country, 1,000 head of cattle require 60,000 acres of range. On the better foothills ranges, 15,000 acres are required for the same herd. The shortgrass area produces an average of

by H. J. HARGRAVE

ten pounds of beef per acre, per year, while the bunchgrass of the foothills averages 40 pounds. Reports that are crowding in from all points on the continent, point to the fact that it may not be long until western Canada has ranches that graze 1,000 cattle on less than 1,000 acres of range—acres that each produce over 600 pounds of beef per annum. This means growing up to 60 blades of grass where one grew before. How come? The answer is irrigated pasture.

Results coming in all the way from Yuma, Arizona, to Calgary, Alberta, point to the fact that livestock on irrigated pasture is a combination to be reckoned with on western Canada's irrigated lands. At Yuma, where they have a 12-month growing season, Bruce Church runs 1,300 head of cattle on a spread of 800 acres. His neighbors grow head lettuce and other truck crops, and land values are \$1,000 per acre and up. Alfalfa and barley is the irrigated pasture crop that produces beef on this ranch, at the rate of 1,100 pounds per acre. In 1949, this 800-acre ranch produced 1,800 tons of hay, in addition to a full year's grazing for 1,300 cattle.

Even more amazing results are reported from a 35-acre irrigated pasture near Bakersfield, California. With a supplement of silage hay, and potato meal, this pasture produced over 117,000 pounds of beef in 300 days, and carried up to six steers per acre. After allowing for all costs, including supplements, pasture operation, financing, and death loss, each of the 35 acres netted \$623. Beef was produced at a cost of \$16.41 per cwt., and sold at \$35. Gross gain per acre was 3,354 pounds; and after deducting 841 pounds to pay the cost of the supplements, the net gain per acre, from pasture only, was 2,513 pounds.

In the Florida Everglades, the new beef-growing frontier of the United States, a million acres of improved pastures, planted in the past 14 years, are now producing 800 to 1,500 pounds of beef per acre annually. Reub Albaugh, livestock specialist at Davis, California, reports a three-

year average of 625 pounds of beef per acre in the northern part of his state. At an elevation of 7,000 feet in Colorado, Governor Dan Thornton runs 700 head of cattle on 1,000 acres of improved pasture.

At Ellensburg, Washington, Allan Rogers has pioneered irrigated pasture production in that area and has achieved almost unbelievable results. In 1951, Rogers grazed 7,000 steers on 3,800 acres of irrigated pasture. Production cost was eight cents per pound of beef produced. This cost figure included all labor and capital charges, as well as the cost of financing the steers grazed on the land. Each of the 3,800 acres produced an average of 647 pounds of beef, which was sold at 38 cents per pound. Small wonder that Rogers is most enthusiastic concerning the possibilities of irrigated pastures for commercial beef production.

COMING closer to home, some equally startling results have been reported from North Dakota and Montana, where conditions are more comparable with those in western Canada. At Mandan, North Dakota, a 7½-acre irrigated pasture put 3,403 pounds of gain on 20 head of yearling steers during a 110-day grazing period in 1950. This works out at more than 450 pounds of beef per acre. At 28 cents per pound this pasture produced at the rate of \$125 per acre.

In the Milk River Valley near Glasgow, Montana, Steve Urs has obtained more than 600 pounds of beef per acre of irrigated pasture, only 60 miles from the Canadian border. Soil and growing conditions are similar to many areas in the southern part of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In the Gallatin Valley, adjacent to Bozeman, Montana, where the elevation is 4,800 feet, irrigated pastures occupy a large percentage of the irrigable lands. Notable production has been obtained at Montana State College of Agriculture, Bozeman, where, over a period of years, irrigated pastures have averaged 900 pounds of beef per acre, when supplemented with rolled barley and dried beet pulp. This concentrate mixture was self-fed, and yearling steers consumed an average of 13 pounds per head daily. After deducting costs of concentrates the returns per acre averaged \$160.

EVIDENCE coming in from British Columbia, based on results obtained in the valleys of the interior, indicates the possibilities of irrigated pastures in that province. At the Experimental Station, Summerland, a ten-acre pasture grossed \$288.50 per acre when grazed by Jersey cows in 1952. Each acre carried two to three cows for a period of five months. At the Kamloops Range Experimental Station, irrigated pastures seeded in 1951, produced more than 600 pounds of beef per acre last year, when utilized by yearling steers. At Creston, Frank Putnam, former B.C. minister of agriculture, planted a large acreage of pasture on the fertile Creston dyke lands in 1950 and 1951. Production from this sprinkler-irrigated pasture in 1951 averaged 450 pounds of beef per acre. At the Agassiz Experimental Farm the total cost of establishing an irrigated pasture was \$88.22 per acre. This included the cost of seed, fertilizer, land preparation and seeding, irrigation, interest on land, taxes and depreciation on irrigation equipment. When grazed by ewes and lambs, gains valued at \$92.45 were produced in the first 52 days of grazing prior to July 10.

In Saskatchewan, at the Swift Current Experimental Station, irrigated pastures carried up to 13 yearling and mature rams per acre during a 155-day grazing season in 1952. Assuming gains averaged 0.3 pounds per head per day, this represents production of 604 pounds of meat per acre for the season.

In southern Alberta at Strathmore, 40 miles east of Calgary, Ken Walker, (Please turn to page 94)



Flood irrigating a pasture with the aid of a canvas dam to raise the water in the ditch.



This farm flock of sheep and lambs enjoy early spring pasture in the Gallatin Valley, Montana, where much of the irrigable land is in irrigated pastures.



This irrigated seven and one-half-acre pasture at Mandan, North Dakota, put 3,403 lbs. of gain on these white-faced yearling steers during a 110-day period in 1950. The gain was worth \$128 per acre.

THERE were no erosion and declining fertility problems on the North American continent prior to the year 1630. These problems certainly face Canadian and American farmers today, and western Canadian farmers cannot afford to ignore them. They have arisen because we have ignored nature in an effort to increase food production for our expanding population and trade.

In 1630, present-day Canada and United States were populated by about a million people, of whom about a quarter of a million lived in what is now Canada. Those who preceded us, left the grass of the prairies and the trees of the forest for the most part undisturbed. The Indian killed enough animals to supply food and clothing, but, by our standards, he left the resources of the area largely untouched and undeveloped.

Western Canadian pioneers, on the other hand, reversed the approach used by the Indian. They were primarily interested in production, regardless of any long-time consequences to the soil. In an incredibly short time, western Canada was converted from grassland to grain farming. This has resulted in such a great increase in food production, that today the prairie provinces produce enough wheat for 14 million Canadians, in

its nitrogen and 20 per cent of its organic matter. In the grey-wooded soil zone the losses amounted to about 30 per cent of the nitrogen and organic matter.

These losses were due largely to the effects of cultivation, which increases the rate of decomposition of organic matter. Erosion by wind and water has also played a part. Unfortunately, erosion causes not only a loss of organic matter, but serious depletion of organic matter can lead to an erosion problem.

What effect has our cropping system had on the depletion of soil fertility, by actual removal of plant nutrients? Our soils are typical of those in regions of relatively low precipitation and a long winter season. They are well supplied with most of the nutrients required by plants. Of the three elements most commonly added in fertilizers—nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium—only phosphorus has been required for cereal grains, until quite recently. At present, in the older settled portions and in the more humid regions, we may require additional amounts of both nitrogen and phosphorus to produce maximum yields of grain crops.

Nitrogen is present in the soil in amounts equal to about five per

Erosion, Fertilizers and Fertility

addition to exports of two or three hundred million bushels annually.

It would be surprising if such a rapid change from a natural environment, to a one-crop system designed to increase food production, did not create as many problems as it solved.

Our early pioneers gave little thought to the effect of grain farming on the soil. For many years there was little occasion for concern. The soil was fertile, crops were good and markets were generally available. However, it gradually became evident that our agriculture was out of harmony with nature. When dry years came, wind erosion became a serious problem. Thousands of acres of good crop land were seriously damaged each year by the loss of fertile topsoil.

ONE of the most important characteristics of our virgin prairie soils was their high organic matter content. This organic matter came from the decomposed and partly decomposed grass roots and tops. It served as a reserve of plant nutrients, and gave our soils a friable and granular condition which made them both easy to cultivate and resistant to erosion. Studies made in Alberta by Dr. J. D. Newton and the late Dr. F. A. Wyatt, of western Canadian soils which had been cultivated for an average of 22 years, indicated a large decrease in nitrogen and organic matter content. In the brown, dark brown, and black soil zones, all of which were originally grassland, the top six inches of soil had lost about 18 per cent of

by R. A. HEDLIN

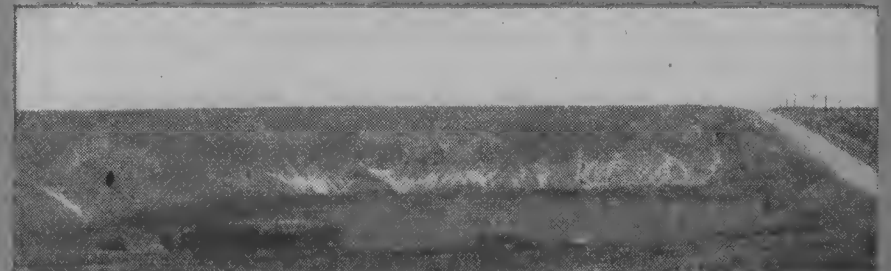
cent of the organic matter. Where organic matter has declined through the effect of cultivation, or erosion, the nitrogen content has also decreased. The nitrogen in the soil is made available to plants by the activity of soil micro-organisms, which decompose the organic matter. As the quantity of organic matter in the soil decreases, nitrogen becomes available more slowly.

Considerable quantities of nitrogen are removed in each grain crop. Since wheat contains about two per cent nitrogen, a crop yielding 30 bushels per acre removes 36 pounds of nitrogen from each acre. This does not mean that to maintain fertility, we have to return 36 pounds of nitrogen as manure, or commercial fertilizers, for each 30 bushels of wheat harvested. The air is about 80 per cent nitrogen, and while most crops are unable to use this nitrogen directly, our common legume crops (alfalfa and clovers) can do so, if the proper bacteria are present to form nodules. These bacteria may be in the soil already, but if not, their presence can be assured, by inoculating the seed. Since most of our farmers have little or no acreage in legumes, this means of returning nitrogen to the soil is little used in our farming system. However, certain species of bacteria common in most soils continually take some nitrogen from the air and add it to the soil. In spite of this, it is



[Guide photo]

Fortunately this runway west of Brandon had been seeded down, or the thunder shower could have caused damage on this long slope.



[Soils Dept. Univ. Man. photo]

This rolling land couldn't stand the water erosion which was encouraged by growing grain on the slopes.



[Soils Dept. Univ. Man. photo]

The grey knolls on this fallow near Alexander, Man., have lost both organic matter and nitrogen, from wind and water erosion.

*In the long run,
conserving our soil
and maintaining its
fertility mean the
same thing*



[C.M.S. photo]

Barley after sweet clover. Unfertilized, left, 41 bus.; when 80 lbs. 11-48-0 added, right, 58 bus.

becoming increasingly apparent that, under our farming system, the soil does not supply enough nitrogen to the crop in moister districts, where land has been farmed for 40 or 50 years. This is particularly true where grain is sown on land which has had a grain crop the previous year.

This point has been clearly demonstrated during the past three years, in field scale trials in Manitoba, when barley was sown on land cropped the previous year. One hundred pounds of 16-20-0 increased yields of barley, by an average of 15.3 bushels per acre, or from 23.4 bushels per acre to 38.7 bushels per acre. Forty pounds of 11-48-0 gave an average increase of 8.9 bushels. These fertilizer applications each supply the same amount of phosphorus, but the 16-20-0 supplies an additional 11 pounds of nitrogen.

Grain sown on summerfallow does not respond to nitrogen applications to the same extent. Apparently, sufficient nitrogen to supply the crop is made available by the decomposition

of organic matter during the summer-fallow year. Under conditions of good moisture, this may, in fact, be one of the most important benefits of summerfallow. It is a benefit which could usually be obtained more effectively by growing legumes, or by using nitrogen fertilizers.

THE amount of phosphorus in our soils is not large. It amounts to about 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per acre in the upper foot of soil. At any one time, however, only a small portion of this phosphorus is in soluble forms that the plant can use, which accounts for the large yield increases frequently obtained, when small amounts of readily available phosphate are applied at seeding time. Since 30 bushels of wheat contains about seven pounds of phosphorus, continuous grain cropping is removing substantial amounts of phosphorus from our soils. Unlike nitrogen, the only way of returning phosphorus to the soil is by the use of manures and fertilizers. Fortunately, it requires only about 35 pounds of 11-48-0, (Please turn to page 55)



A CANADIAN farm manager in charge of 200 dairy cattle read a magazine article about mastitis control. He disagreed so violently with it that he picked up his pen and sent the author an acid-toned note accusing him of "joining the ranks of the 'utopians' or wishful thinkers who believe that an injection of a few miracle drugs will control the disease."

This dairyman had been fighting mastitis for years and had discovered it was an entirely different disease from foot-and-mouth, or Brucellosis, or shipping fever—all of them cattle killers that may bring sudden disaster to herds they infect.

Mastitis doesn't usually kill an animal—directly. Still, it is far more vicious, in many ways, than any of these fatal diseases, for it is a sneaky invader of the herd, stealing dollars from unsuspecting dairymen, lingering on until finally it affects the whole herd.

It damages or destroys udders, often ruins the best cows in the herd long before their milking days should be over, and if it gains a strong foothold in the herd may send the bacteria count of milk so high that city health departments will refuse to accept it.

One Manitoba farmer paid little heed to warning notes telling him that a high bacteria count was shoving his milk down to a low grade. This winter with a more adequate milk supply than was available other years, the health department began to enforce quality regulation more rigidly, and notified this dairyman to send in better milk or lose his contract.

In a panic the dairyman, who depends on his milk cheque for his living, called a veterinarian to test his herd and was astonished to find that only two of his 19 cows were not infected with mastitis. He took the good advice of his veterinarian and spent \$60 on drugs to treat the infected quarters, then blamed his milking machine for his troubles and threw it out. He bought a new milking machine, began using a strip cup at every milking, cleaned his equipment more thoroughly and was well on the way to producing cleaner milk; but he entirely overlooked what might have been the greatest cause of his trouble.

He had been short of straw this winter, and had just sprinkled a little under each cow every morning. By evening, most of it was tramped into the gutter, and the cows were left to lie with their udders on hard, cold and sometimes damp concrete. In spite of his earnest, almost desperate attempts to get rid of mastitis, he overlooked the very urgent need of cows for a warm, dry bed.

Henry Hebert at St. Pierre, Manitoba, saw his herd hit by mastitis last summer. A warning from his dairy first drew his attention to it and he immediately thought of the cow he had bought a few months earlier. He knew she had mastitis from the time she freshened, but he had doctored her with drugs and thought she was cured. A complete herd test showed nine positive cows — over half his herd — and his first inclination was

MASTITIS

-- Control it in the barn --

It cuts milk production ten per cent in most dairy herds, but treatment with drugs wastes money if cause of infection is not discovered

by DON BARON

to make a scapegoat of the cow he had bought. He wondered if there wasn't another reason though, and discussed his feeding and management program with his veterinarian. The cows were grazing on good clover pasture and when they came in to be milked they were given a big feed of chop.

By cutting out that feed of chop and by using the prescribed drugs, he brought the herd back to health. Extra precautions now are keeping them healthy. Straw for bedding is chopped before it is used. A deep layer of it keeps the cows dry and comfortable and clean. A strip cup is used and udders are washed before the machine ever goes on to them. Henry finally had to sell three good cows before he was finished with his outbreak of mastitis, and he is going to be sure he doesn't suffer such a loss again.

THE total cost of mastitis to Canadian dairymen would be difficult to estimate, but Dr. Platridge, in charge of mastitis research work at Storrs, Connecticut, figures the disease cuts milk production at least ten per cent in most dairy herds. In other words, a farmer shipping 10,000 pounds of milk each month would likely ship another 1,000 pounds if he carried on a regular control program. Valuing that milk at \$3.50 per cwt. would mean loss of \$35 every month, or more than enough to pay the cost of control.

Many western dairymen call the loss much greater than ten per cent. What is the loss from cows that must be replaced after three years in the milking line, instead of seven or eight? What is the cost to dairymen who lose their milk contract because of inability to control mastitis?

Nevertheless, mastitis can be controlled, but the dairyman who rushes to town for drugs at the first sign of infection is looking for trouble. It is like putting tinfoil in the fuse box when a fuse burns out. Results may be disastrous, as this report from a veterinarian indicates:

"A farmer had been using penicillin injections as his entire mastitis control program. Cows flared up and were treated, and more cows received penicillin, some being given many 'shots.' His herd prob-

lem became worse and he finally called his veterinarian for help.

"Examination showed so many drugs had been used that further treatment was useless. The germs were apparently acquiring resistance to penicillin."

Another veterinarian we talked to picked up half a dozen circulars from the top of his desk, tossed them over to us and said:

"There is a regular deluge of these things coming to me from drug houses. They are all trying to sell mastitis cures. First it was penicillin. Then it was aureomycin. Now two or three drugs are mixed together. Don't get me wrong," he added. "These new drugs are dandy, but it is a waste of money to kill the bugs causing mastitis, if you don't find the cause of infection and take care that it doesn't get started again."

EFFECTIVE control comes through keeping the cattle healthy and comfortable. Look at Rene Prefontaine at St. Pierre, Manitoba. He milks 20 cows or more in an old stable. The cows are tied in stanchions and he uses a milking machine and hasn't been bothered with mastitis for a long time.

"Maybe one or two cases a year," he admits, "but aureomycin and penicillin are quick to kill the infection."

He depends on healthy cows to resist the disease, and his herd is chased outside every day in winter for exercise and fresh air. They are given plenty of bedding and the stable is kept dry and cool.

"Those concrete platforms on which the cows stand all winter are the most common causes of flare-ups," he suggests, and is going to answer this with a loafing pen which he hopes to have ready for next winter.

"When I get the cows off the concrete platform and onto a soft warm manure pack, I don't expect to have any more trouble with mastitis."

Still, even under the best of conditions, mastitis often finds its way into the dairy herd. When a cow's teat is stepped on, when she is given a feed of bad silage, or left lying in a draft, or a careless milker leaves the milking machine on her too long, mastitis might appear. It might spread in a mild form from cow to cow without being detected, but finally thick milk will show up in the strip cup or the milker. (Please turn to page 62)



Mastitis controlled: A big forkful of bedding keeps Henry Hebert's cows dry and comfortable; Benoit Hebert washes udders while his father tests quarters with strip cup before applying the milking machine.

The anxious search for Tanya ends. The mystery of who locked the girl in the tower of the old fort is solved for the four people most concerned. Tanya appeals to the judgment of Angus Quincey on a matter concerning Joe in this thrilling, closing chapter

THE Rover reached Spirit Rock in less than two hours. Joe was restless. They were going so slowly, too slowly. Something urged him to go on as quickly as possible.

The other two were startled when the motor roared suddenly and the boat headed for mid-stream. Johnny put his head into the cabin. "You see something, Joe?"

"Just a sudden hunch. We'll go to the old fort and go back slowly."

They had nine miles to go. The boat sped through the water with the motor wide open. In less than an hour they reached the first clearing. Nothing there. They kept on. The second clearing loomed up, and beyond it the fort.

Johnny, perched up on top of the cabin, stiffened suddenly. Wasn't that something waving from the little window in the fort? He scanned it carefully for a moment, then he slipped down and went into the cabin.

"Joe—" his voice quivered with intensity. "Look! Up there in the lookout of the fort. Isn't that something hanging from the window?"

Joe stood up and looked in the direction of Johnny's finger and saw Tanya's red sweater waving in the wind.

The search was over.

They had found her.

Tanya sat propped in the corner where she had been all night. It was so hard to breathe. It hurt her so to breathe. Her head rolled restlessly from side to side. If only she could sleep and never wake up again. Her lips moved as she begged for water that never came.

No one heeded her cries; no one cared if she died from thirst. How long would she have to linger? It was morning again and she was still alive. Would this never end? How long—how long had she been in the fort?

"Oh, let me die," she thought in overwhelming despair. "Dear God, be merciful and let me die." Her head rolled from side to side.

Far off she seemed to hear someone calling her name in a voice that grew steadily louder and louder.

Tanya opened her eyes and tried to get up. Someone was calling her name—it wasn't her imagination—someone was pounding up the stairs of the fort, calling—calling. It was the voice of a madman. He had come to kill her and she had nothing to defend herself with. She had lost the little nail file.

She struggled to her feet and steadied herself against the bench. The hook—she heard it come undone, the trap-door flew open and Joe heaved himself up through the opening. Joe—surely she was going mad—it couldn't be Joe. He would never have locked her in the fort.

She tried to fix her eyes on his face. How strange he looked standing there. Was he crying?

Joe leaped forward and caught her as she fell.

THE long unbroken whistle of the mill reached the men in the forest who burst into loud and happy cheering. The girl was found. She must have been somewhere along the river. Joe's hunch was right.

They hurried to the river and piled into the boats, eagerly asking one another questions. Anyone know where she'd been found? Was she hurt? She must have been alive, for the whistle blew steadily, broken every now and then with short, happy toots. It sounded as if it said, "She has been fou-ou-ou-ound. She has been fou-ou-ou-ound." The boats sped back to the Bay with all possible haste. McTavish



Tanya looked up at Joe and smiled through eyes that were suddenly blurred.

was the first to pull up at the dock. Martha was there, waiting.

"They found her," she wept, "they found her in the lookout room in the old fort. She was locked in. You should see her, Mac. It nearly breaks my heart."

McTavish patted her lovingly. "There, there, Martha, sweetheart. She's alive and that's all that matters."

"Yes, she's alive," Martha retorted fiercely, "but

hands on the fiend who did it I'd tear him apart."

Martha looked capable of doing just that.

Harris stepped forward. "I'll have to question the girl as soon as she's able to talk. This is attempted murder. Maybe she can identify the person who locked her in. Come on, Mac, we'll have to go back to the fort and investigate. Attempted murder is a serious charge."

All night Tanya lay in the comfortable bed in the Hatchery battling for her life. She had developed pneumonia, and was raving with fever. She had no idea that Evelyn and George had come to Pelican, and she recognized no one in the room. Evelyn's voice seemed to make her restless, and Martha persuaded her to leave and lie down.

Tanya was trying to get up when McNulty arrived, and was arguing with a frantic Martha, but the sound of Joe's voice

seemed to quiet her, and she lay down again.

McNulty was as worried about Joe as he was about Tanya. The boy couldn't stand this pace much longer. He tried to persuade him to drink doped coffee, but Joe refused to be caught twice by the same trick. Toward evening she was more quiet and Joe stretched himself out on a cot after forcing the doctor to swear under oath he would wake him if she stirred or seemed restless.

McNulty watched him twitching about, too exhausted to sleep.

BY midnight Tanya's fever had dropped a little and the doctor felt more hopeful. It would take her a long time to regain her strength, but she'd be all right and he said as much to Joe, who was still wide awake. Joe lay still and dozed in little cat-naps but the least little sound sent him leaping to his feet. He was more trouble to the doctor than the patient.

"Joe," he finally said in exasperation, "can't you trust me to look after the girl and get out of here? You're as nervous as a cricket on a hot stove, always jumping around." (Please turn to page 63)

Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius

PART VII—CONCLUSION

by KRISTINE BENSON KRISTOFFERSON

that's just about all. She's been there all this time without food or water, and only a skirt and a thin blouse to keep her warm. She tied her sweater to the window. That's how they knew she was there."

Martha wiped her eyes. "Come in and eat, all of you, but be very quiet. She's upstairs."

The men declined with thanks, interested only in news of Tanya. Was she all right? Would she live?

Martha's lips trembled again. "God only knows," she whispered. "She's been raving since they brought her. She's nothing but skin and bone, and her eyes are like burnt holes in a blanket. It's a wonder she didn't go crazy."

"Where's Joe?"

"He's gone for McNulty. I phoned and they'll meet half way to save time. She keeps begging for water, and I don't dare give her but just a little at a time. It's awful to see the poor child. I'm afraid of pneumonia."

The men looked at one another. Locked in? Had someone locked her in the fort?

Harris spoke. "Did you say she had been locked in the fort? Why didn't she try the window?"

"She was locked up in the lookout on the top floor and there are only two very small windows in that room about 100 feet from the ground. She went up through the trap-door, and somebody hooked the door on the other side. If I could lay my

The Farmer's Income Tax

CANADA

by WALLACE THOMSON



Despite the rumped hair, his final conclusion may well be wrong.
[Guide photo]

THERE is no single factor which is more aggravating and annoying to the farmer than Income Tax and all that it involves. This is not because the farmer objects to paying his share of the tax, but because he has every reason to object to paying more than is expected of him. To protect himself from overpayment the farmer must keep the tax in mind every day of the year, and every time he takes a coin from his pocket; and then, finally, for several weeks, before April 30 with little emphasis on anything else. In addition, he must have a thorough knowledge of the many details involved in the income tax field.

It cannot be denied that a tax on income is a method of taxation that should be fair to all taxpayers. It is fair when it is deducted from salaries. It would be equally fair to the farmer, if it was deducted from his net income, or if the farmer in each case possessed the same degree of training and education as the tax assessor. The income tax assessor is required to have special qualifications which enable him to collect from the farmer all that is due the government. To fully protect himself from overpayment, the farmer requires the same qualifications, but because he does not possess them, the farmer in western Canada is paying an estimated 10 to 20 per cent more tax than he is required to pay.

The Income Tax Branch has access to the farmer's accounts, as far as his total income is concerned, thereby assuring collection on the entire income. The farmer, on the other hand, must keep his own record of expenses, which would be a difficult enough task for one with special training in accountancy. Since he cannot claim as an expense, any item for which he cannot furnish a receipt, there is little possibility that he may claim any expenses in excess of his actual outlay. On the other hand, every cent he spends during the year toward operating expenses, and for which he does not obtain a receipt, will add to his payment of tax in excess of what is required.

No one but a farmer can have any idea of the difficulty of keeping an accurate account of farm operating expenses, especially when it is considered that the greater portion of the expense is incurred

during those seasons of the year when the farmer is working every available minute of the day, in the fields. His bookkeeping must be left for a rainy day, with the hope that he may be able to remember what his expenses were in the meantime.

The majority of farmers, who have little ability to keep adequate records of the year's operations, simply endeavor to obtain receipts for money spent. These are kept in a drawer, or box, until the time arrives for the payment of tax. At that time, the receipts are bundled together and often handed to someone who claims to have the special qualifications necessary to protect the farmer from overpayment. The farmer pays plenty for this service, in addition to what must be, in most cases, a greater tax than he would have paid had he kept accurate accounts.

IT is, admittedly, the responsibility of the farmer to protect himself from the payment of more tax than is required: it is the responsibility of the assessor to see that he has paid sufficient. It is not difficult for a trained assessor to find some reason for increasing the tax on practically any farmer's return. In fact, it would sometimes appear that he feels he must do so, to justify his salary cheque. No matter what care the farmer may exercise in making his return, however, it is unusual if he is not asked for a further contribution—and this, ten months or more later, with a penalty of six per cent. On the other hand, the assessor would find it much more difficult to discover where the farmer paid too much tax, because he doesn't have the necessary information. That responsibility rests with the comparatively unqualified farmer himself.

Plain talk about a timely subject which is of great interest to farmers now

There are many farmers, who, when they mail their income tax cheques, have a decided feeling that the cheque is smaller than it should be. In many cases, they have been given this belief by the supposedly qualified persons who have charged a considerable fee for filling in the forms. The result is that when the farmer receives, several months later, a request for a further payment, he pays it without question and gives thanks that the amount was not much larger. Careful investigation would, in many cases, show that the farmer was correct in the first place, but had not supplied sufficient evidence.

To any suggestion that the Department of National Revenue does not supply sufficient information by which the farmer may protect himself, it will be pointed out that each taxpayer is supplied with a book containing all the necessary information. To many farmers with public school education, much of the information supplied is about as com-

prehensible as a text book on trigonometry.

Every farmer quickly discovers that he doesn't like digging up tax money six months after he has spent it; and that there are two quite simple procedures he can follow which will reduce or even annihilate any tax payment. One, he can reduce his production and, consequently, his taxable income, by removing all livestock and other sources of income requiring overtime work. He can then put in long hours of work for seven months of the year and move to town for the other five, where his children can go to school, and where he and his wife can enjoy the fellowship of other members of the community. All anyone has to do is to spend a short time in any prairie town or village, to fully realize the tremendous loss of incentive to greater production, which has been a direct result of income tax. The farmer, with some justification, considers his leisure time of more value than the extra earnings he would have left after payment of tax at a higher rate.

Two, he can reduce his yearly taxable income, by building up his legitimate deductions. The easiest way to do this is to purchase new machinery. It should be realized that there are few things that contribute more to enjoyable farm conditions than new machinery. Before the income tax entered the picture, it was common practice amongst farmers, to boast about how long they had been able to keep a machine in operation. Now, after 6%, or 10 years, as the case may be, the machine is fully depreciated on the income tax schedule, and from the standpoint of deductions from income it ceases to be of any value. The life of the machine has, therefore, because of income tax, become 6 or 10 years instead of the former 15 or 20 years. It is quite true that in many cases the farmer is paying a fairly high price for the privilege of using only recently purchased machinery on his farm; but it is also quite true that in many cases, the farmer actually benefits financially by this constant turnover of machines. It should not be necessary to appoint royal commissions to investigate the tremendous demand for new machinery. The income tax set-up is the greatest single factor affecting such demand, and consequent price, by encouraging a farmer to purchase machinery which he would otherwise do without.

THE farmers of western Canada have every reason to feel indignant over having been singled out for special treatment by the income tax department. As early as 1946, assessors working in pairs covered large portions of the West, spending two weeks or more in each district. They collected from each individual farmer all taxes that had not been paid, assuring that each farmer filed a return henceforth. This is all well and good, except that many western farmers, who have friends or relatives in the East, have reason to believe that many eastern farmers with sizable incomes have yet to file their first income tax returns.

There are many ways in which the farmer's income tax has been quite unfair. Some of these have been remedied, but not before large sums of money were unfairly collected. For example:

Until recently a farmer could not pay wages to his son, or other members of the family, for work done on the farm. It has been very common practice for farm boys to remain out of school until after harvest, thereby saving the farmer the wages of a hired man. Since the wages paid his son could not be claimed as an expense, the farmer paid tax on this amount.

Until recently, no allowance was made for automobile expenses, where (Please turn to page 61)

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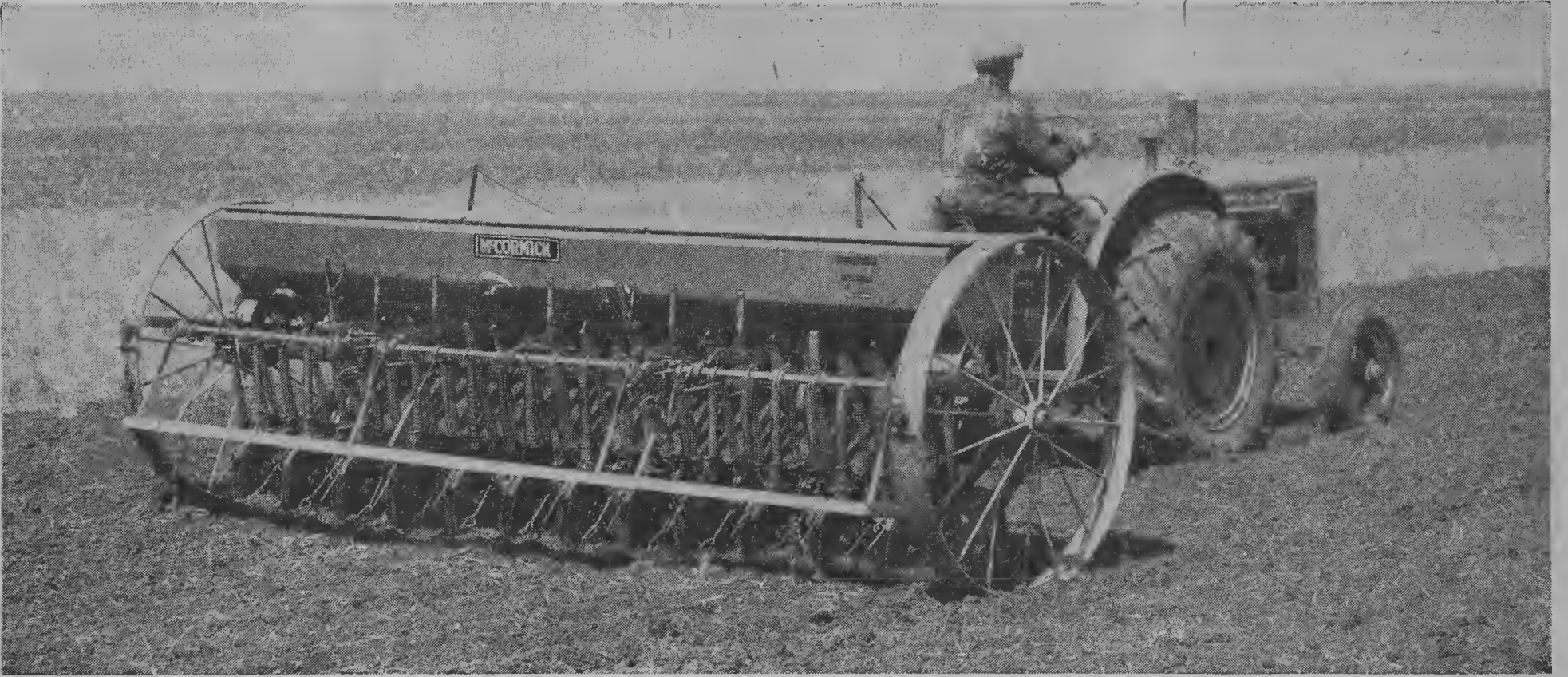
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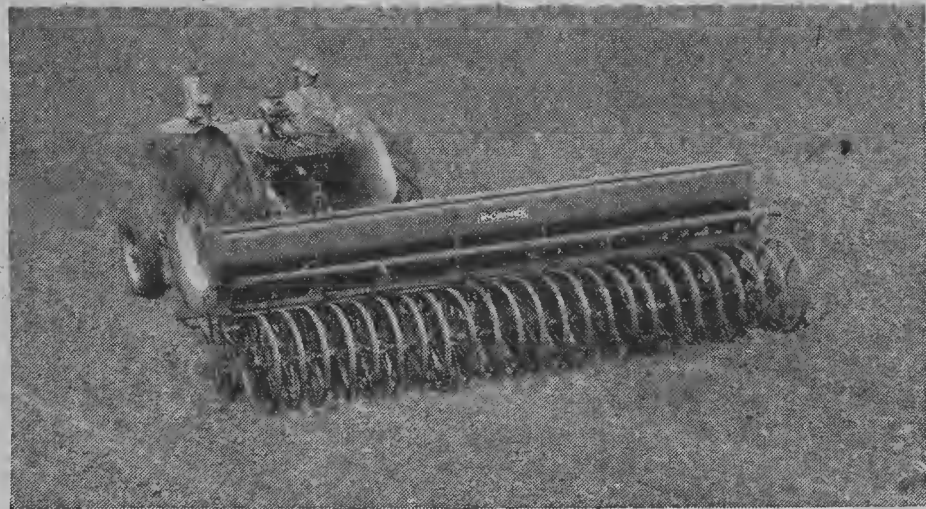
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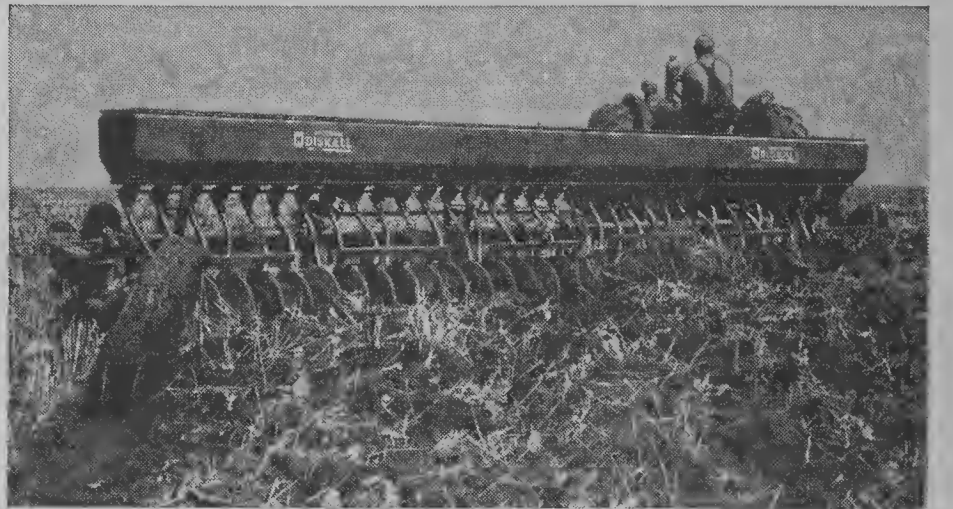
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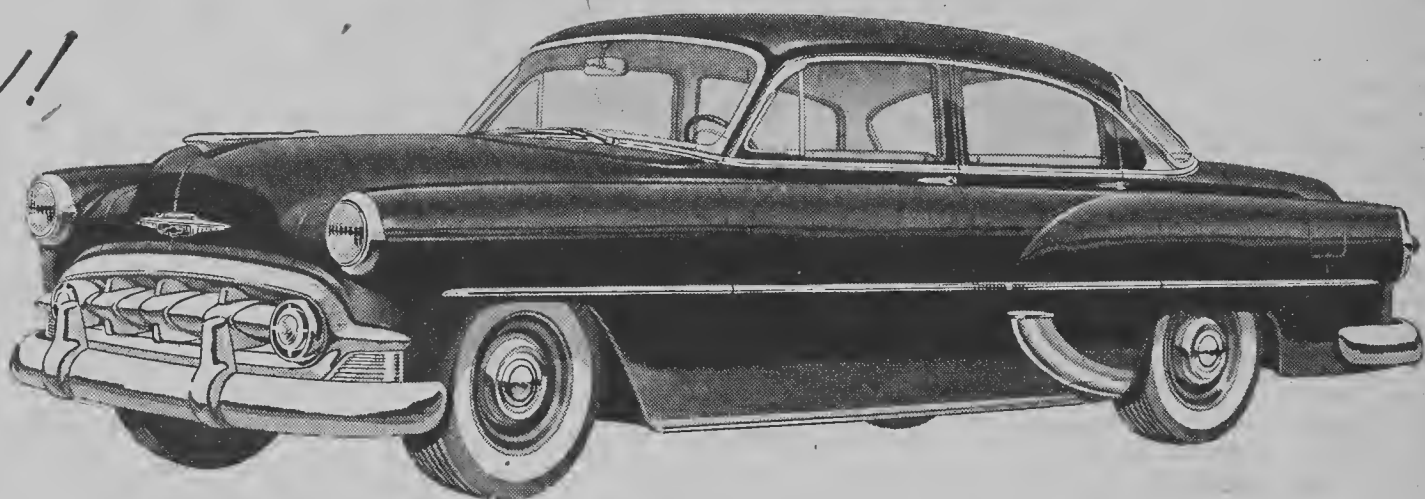
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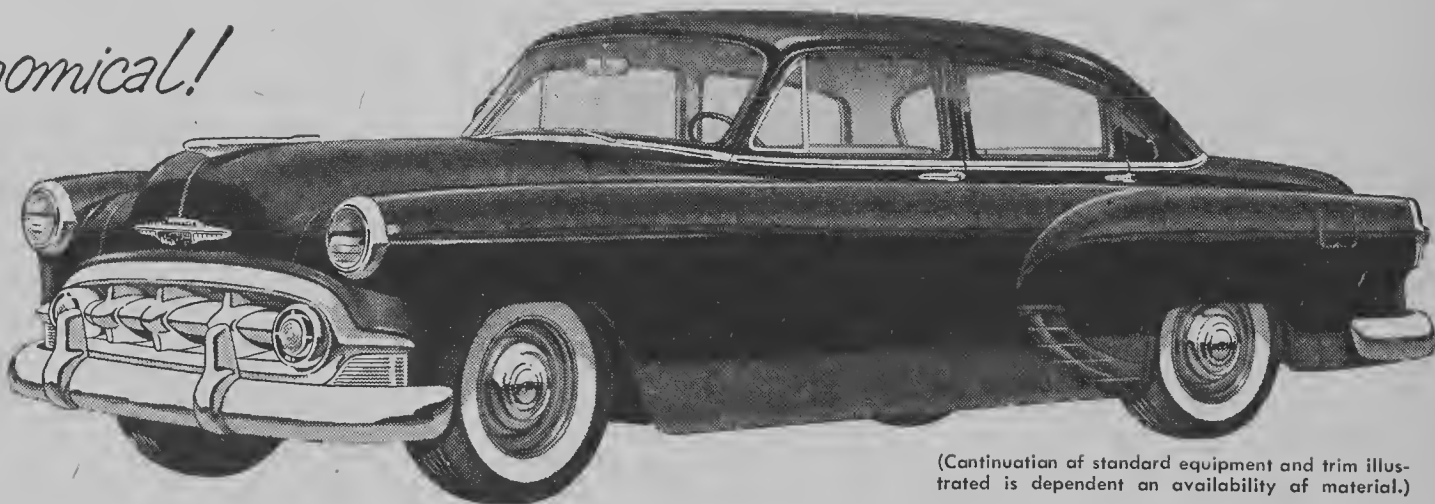


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*Combination of Powerglide automatic transmission and 115-h.p. Blue Flame engine optional on "Two-Ten" and Bel Air models at extra cost.

†GM Power Steering is optional at extra cost on all Powerglide-equipped models.

Entirely NEW through and through!

B.C. Farm Policy Announced

Provincial legislature meets and minister outlines policy with respect to dairy substitutes and milk control

by CHAS. L. SHAW

THE coming months will be marked by unusual political events in British Columbia, but the new Socred government has been flying so many kites, as the experts put it, that it is difficult to hazard long-term forecasts.

As this is written, the legislature is in session, and usually it is fairly safe to indicate the course to be followed by the party in power without encountering pitfalls. But this is an unusual session, and an unusual government is in power. Never before has there been such a mixture of parties in the house at Victoria, with the party in power actually representing a minority; and never before, of course, have Social Crediters been in office.

Because of the tenuous measure of authority held by the government, the situation is subject to sudden change. Premier W. A. C. Bennett's government could be voted out of office at almost any time, should there be a sharp division on a major issue. Such an eventuality would not alarm Mr. Bennett; it would merely strengthen his justification for doing what he wants eventually to do—call another election and go to the country with the plea that he needs a commanding majority to carry on the public business of the province.

The province has much at stake in Washington, D.C., this month because the application of Westcoast Transmission Co., to pipe natural gas through B.C. to the northwest states is being heard there. There is strong opposition from competing interests who would use American gas instead. If the Federal Power Commission in Washington rejects the Westcoast bid, the proposed pipeline from the Peace River may be held indefinitely in abeyance, because such a project would not be economically feasible if the market it served were to be confined to British Columbia. British Columbia and Alberta are hoping for a favorable decision, but meantime are keeping their fingers crossed.

THE C.C.F. has been taking the government to task over its agricultural policies. One criticism voiced is that dairy decontrol at the distributor level would encourage monopolies. "The farmers are worried," declared Bob Strachan, who represents the dairy country of Cowichan, in the legislature. "They have bitter memories of the last time they were left to the tender mercies of supply and demand."

British Columbia will remove all price controls on milk, above the producer level, and at the same time ban the sale of all dairy substitutes other than margarine. Controls will remain on the price the farmer receives for his milk, but competition takes over after that.

Just when the change will actually come about has not been decided by the administrators, but the Hon. Kenneth Kiernan, Minister of Agriculture, hints that it may be May 1, despite the fact that many dairymen and most of the distributing agencies, except stores, have been opposing removal of controls at any level.

The policy of the new government, through its milk board, will mean a guaranteed price to the producer, at least on that part of his product entering the fluid milk market. Distributors will be bonded to see that they comply with the price set-up and supervision of the producer-dealer contracts. Packaging and distribution will be placed on a competitive basis.

Mr. Kiernan states that the distributors will not be permitted to indulge in unsound business practices, and then pass the loss so incurred back to the producer, as they have done on some occasions in the past. This provision, he believes, will remove the fear of the producer that withdrawal of controls above producer level will affect him adversely.

The minister had other news for the agricultural community when he addressed the legislature. He said the government will continue to clear land at cost, and will amend the irrigation legislation to provide adequate water supplies where needed for domestic as well as for irrigation purposes. The somewhat complicated pattern of dyking, irrigation and drainage will be simplified, to clear up conflict of authority and make taxation more equitable. A full-time soil analyst also will be made available to farmers.

Generally speaking, said Mr. Kiernan, the government is pledged to a policy of supporting the agricultural industry, especially in the marketing field and in the application of advanced methods of production.

The attitude of the government regarding synthetic dairy products is not entirely satisfactory to dairymen, who had hoped for a public enquiry into the question. One of the claims of British Columbia producers has been that vegetable oils used are mostly imported and provide no revenue to Canada's farm industries.

On the question of imports, the farmers of this province are somewhat alarmed by the shipments of tomatoes and potatoes entering this country from the U.S. They don't like the labor conditions under which tomatoes are grown in the south, or the prices Canadian consumers are paying for U.S. potatoes retailed in fancy bags. On the latter point, however, realists claim that this is merely a matter of packaging, and that if Americans can get a higher price for the same product when it is packed more attractively, Canadians should take the tip and improve their packaging.

As a sequel to the government's proposed removal of milk controls, the Safeway chain store organization has announced plans to establish a dairy plant in Vancouver, and eliminate the Board's two-cent surcharge on carton milk. The company wants to process its own milk, put it in non-returnable paper containers at the same price as other store milk in glass bottles, at two cents or more below the home delivery price. At present the surcharge boosts the price of carton milk one cent above delivery price. It will be interesting to watch developments in the milk distribution field during the coming months.



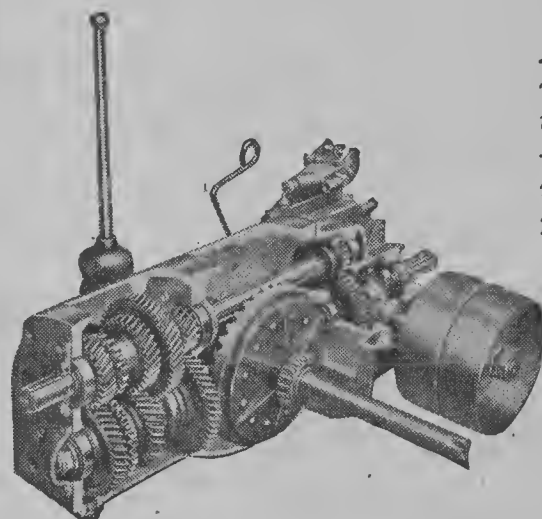
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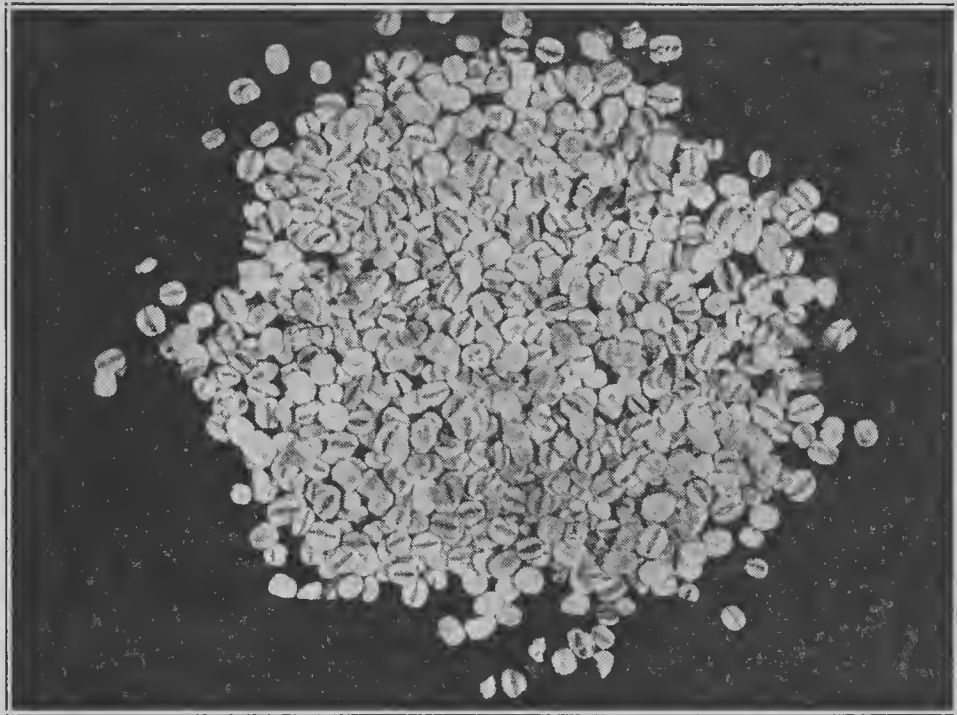
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News of Agriculture



Japan is buying increasing quantities of Canadian barley, owing to a world shortage of rice. Pressed or rolled as shown above, it can be boiled and combined with rice to make an acceptable Japanese dish.

The U.K. Decontrols

THE people of Britain have been under war and postwar controls for about 12 years. The government is now moving definitely toward the return of trading to private business.

Egg rationing will end this spring. All rationing of feeding stuffs and all controls on the prices of cereals, principally wheat, will end with the next harvest. The present subsidy on feeding stuffs will be withdrawn April 1; and the government will guarantee sufficient imports of feeding stuffs to maintain the standing livestock population.

The Agricultural Act of 1947 established the policy of "guaranteed prices and assured markets." Until new permanent arrangements can be made for implementing these guarantees, the Ministry of Food will remain ready to buy any supplies of cereals from the 1953 harvest which may be offered, under whatever arrangements exist at that time. Marketing boards for specific commodities may be created. The system of annual price reviews will be continued.

The manufacture and sale of nearly all meat products was released from control on January 1. Only uncooked beef and pork sausages, sausage meat and canned corned meat were retained under control.

U.S. Embargo Lifted

CANADIAN livestock are once again free to enter the United States market. In accordance with the information given several weeks earlier, the United States Department of Agriculture lifted, on March 2, the embargo which had been imposed in February, 1952, against the importation of Canadian market livestock and livestock products.

A few hours after the official announcement by secretary of agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, President Eisenhower reimposed quotas on the import of cattle. The limit, effective April 1, and applying to cattle from all countries, is 200,000 head per year for calves weighing less than 200 pounds, at 1½ cents per lb. duty; 400,000 head weighing 200-700 lbs. at 2½ cents per lb. duty; and 400,000 head over 700 lbs. at 1½ cents per lb. duty

(maximum 120,000 head per quarter). Beef is dutiable at three cents per lb.

To guard against a possible last-minute rush of livestock, before the expected ending of the support price for cattle with the opening of the U.S. market, the Agricultural Prices Support Board ceased buying on February 21. The support price had been 23 cents a pound, basis good steers, at Toronto.

Since about three-quarters of all Canadian market cattle are required by the domestic market and since stable prices are in the interests of the producer, the Department has urged that orderly marketing be practised in Canada. There had been a significant drop in beef cattle prices in the United States due to exceptionally heavy marketings, but cattle marketings had slowed up after an appeal to U.S. cattle producers by the secretary of agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, to deliver cattle in more moderate numbers.

Meanwhile, the final inspection of seven farms in the Weyburn area which either had infected livestock or had cattle which had made contact with infected animals, was made by Dr. A. J. Andries, Federal Veterinarian, on February 23. This was the last of weekly inspections which have been proceeding since last August. There were three outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the Weyburn area between April 21 and May 3, as a result of which 248 cattle and 162 hogs were slaughtered.

Rabies Spreads

RABIES is an infectious disease which can be contracted by all warm-blooded animals, including humans, but it is primarily a fatal disease of dogs, foxes, coyotes and wolves. The disease spreads regardless of weather and season of the year.

Control of this disease in Canada is generally efficient, but in recent months outbreaks in the extreme northwest led to the establishment of a quarantine area in December, under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, and an extension of this area on January 16 because of new cases discovered farther south. The new southern boundary took in the Yukon Territory, the District of Mackenzie, that

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Count on this combination to save you money on feeding costs. It takes a big half-ton bite of hay, places it accurately into wagons, unloads into feed bunks or feed lots. The new grapple fork fits manure forks on all "Work Horses."

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① Handy Teeter-Totter Speeds Unloading of Pick-Up

A wooden platform extending beyond tailgate and a 3" pole nailed to it just ahead of tailgate speeds unloading from trucks in this simple teeter-totter system.



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Auto-Lite Transport Spark Plugs Give Quick Starts
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For quick starts . . . gas savings all day long . . . top performance whether hauling feed or pulling stumps, replace worn plugs with Auto-Lite Transport Spark Plugs. This plug gives you lower cost per acre or mile of operation . . . plus these outstanding features:



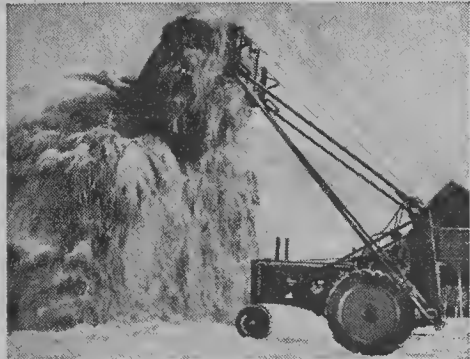
- ★ AIRCRAFT TYPE INSULATOR—offers maximum resistance to heat and reduces fouling.
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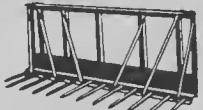
MORE SPEED—LESS WORK on tough lifting, loading jobs! Farmhand's Special Loader makes 1-2 plow tractors do more and bigger jobs! A low-cost version of the Heavy-Duty Loader, the Special lifts 2,000 lbs.—reaches 17 feet!



HAY BASKET! Measures 9'x12'. Handles loose or baled hay.



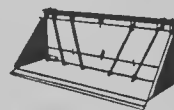
PUSH-OFF! Hydraulic control, builds 27-foot stacks.



MANURE FORK! Handles 2,000 lbs.—slip-on gravel plate optional.



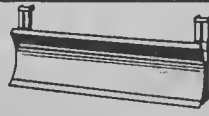
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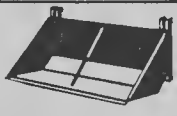
GRAPPLE FORK! Take 1/2-ton bites, eliminates pitchfork haying.



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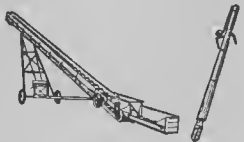
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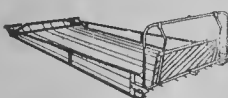
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part of British Columbia north of the 53rd parallel, that part of Alberta north of Township 49, and those parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba north of the 55th parallel, north latitude.

Since the extension of the quarantine area, cases of rabies have been definitely established in the Wetaskiwin area of Alberta, south of Edmonton, and more recently, at two points in southern Alberta, at Burdett and Picture Butte. Only one isolated outbreak has been reported in Saskatchewan, in the La Loche district, north of Meadow Lake.

The Alberta government has already announced that it will carry out a greatly enlarged rabies-control program that will involve about 70 additional men, in addition to the 22 trappers and seven forest rangers already in northern Alberta. A double line of traps five miles apart will be established across the province from Cold Lake, north of Lloydminster on the eastern boundary, to Edson, west of Edmonton, and south to Rocky Mountain House. The Peace River block will be encircled, and a poison program extended northward as far as Fort Vermilion and Keg River. Likewise, predatory animal control will be stepped up in agricultural areas, especially against coyotes. A Rabies Control Committee, consisting of federal, provincial and R.C.M.P. representatives, will direct a program of depopulation of wildlife, vaccination of dogs, education of citizens and other related measures.

Share of Food Dollar

THE complaint is common among Canadian farmers that costs are increasing and the prices of farm products decreasing. In the United States the same situation prevails, but there, the Federal Department of Agriculture measures the change from month to month. The USDA reported in February that while the farmers' share of the U.S. food dollar during World War II reached a high of 55 cents, it was back to the 1941 level in the last quarter of 1952, and averaged 46 cents. This compared with about 50 cents in 1951. It had dropped to 46 cents by the end of 1949, but rose to 51 cents early in 1951, following the outbreak in Korea, averaging 50 cents for all of that year, and dropping to 48 cents for all of 1952.

Meat was most responsible for the drop in 1952, since the farmers' share of the consumers' dollar spent for meat products dropped more than any other commodity group, and meat products account for from 33 to 40 per cent of the total retail cost of "market-basket" foods.

Queensland Flying Foxes

IN southeastern Queensland, Australia, is a rich granite belt, where extensive fruit growing prevails. Flying foxes (bats) are said to have destroyed fruit there last year to the value of £100,000.

The bats congregate in camps, one of which, covering an area of several acres, was estimated to contain more than ten million flying foxes. Poison gases, flame guns, live electric wires and explosives have all been tried unsuccessfully. Scientists consider extermination impossible, because of the very great numbers of these creatures.

Not long ago a plane arriving at Cooktown, in North Queensland, ran into a wall of flying foxes at dusk, which damaged the plane and forced

an emergency landing. The same night, when a harbor navigation beacon suddenly failed, it was found that hundreds of flying foxes had settled on the beacon and blocked out the light.



Canadian purebred sheep loading for Scotland by air at Halifax. Shipment by P. J. Rock and Son, Drumheller, Alta.

Agriculture in France

FRANCE, at the end of 1952, completed a five-year plan and is now setting out on a second five-year plan, designed to achieve a balance of agricultural trade with foreign countries by the end of 1956.

France is normally self-sufficient in food, except in poor-growing seasons. The government has aimed to maintain self sufficiency and create a surplus for export. There is a general retail price ceiling on foodstuffs, and producers of all grain crops are guaranteed a support price, which varies with the importance of each crop.

Get It at a Glance

Bits and pieces about agriculture from here and there around the world

Effective March 2, the initial price of all grades of wheat was increased from \$1.40 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, to \$1.60 per bushel. The initial price of all grades of barley was likewise raised from 96 cents per bushel, basis No. 3 C.W. six-row barley, to \$1.11 per bushel. An adjustment payment of 20 cents on wheat and 15 cents on barley for all grain delivered between August 1 and February 28 will be made beginning April 1, the barley payment following that for wheat.

* * *

In 1880-85 the average wool clip per sheep in Australia was about five pounds. By 1925-30 it was between eight and nine pounds and has remained at this level ever since.

* * *

Canada's foot-and-mouth embargo on British purebred livestock shipments meant that Canadian buyers at the famous Perth Shorthorn Sale, in Scotland, spent only about £2,000 as compared with £53,000 last year. The sale average for bulls was £380 as against £600 last year.

* * *

Starting with an idea for a 15-acre reservoir, an Australian landowner is midway in an 11-year private project to irrigate 18,000 acres of pastures. To date, 7,000 acres have been irrigated by gravity, and £250,000 has been expended.

Recently the French government has announced measures to aid victims of agricultural disasters, to stabilize the wine market, and to organize agricultural marketing.

During the very serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in France, 3,436,000 cattle, 924,000 sheep and goats and 884,000 hogs were sick or exposed to foot-and-mouth disease. Deaths totalled 138,000 cattle and calves, 19,000 sheep and goats, and 31,000 hogs. The epidemic began in June, 1951, and in July, 1952, over a million cases were reported within a two-week period. Toward the end of the year, new cases were averaging only 30,000 each fortnight.

South Africa Is Dry

AUTHORITIES estimate that not more than 15 per cent of the total land area of South Africa can ever be cultivated. Most of the country is too arid, stony or mountainous, and only one-third of the whole area receives the minimum 25 inches of annual rainfall necessary for successful crop production.

The country has recently had one of the worst droughts in its history. These periodic droughts, plus more intensive farming on an unscientific basis, have seriously reduced soil fertility. Erosion by water alone is said to rob South Africa's important grain belt of 40 million tons of topsoil annually; while from the country as a whole, 300 million tons of soil are washed each year into the sea. The prime minister, Dr. Malan, recently said: "The western desert is gradually encroaching on the eastern plateau, fires have scorched the sponges of our mountain ranges, the once waving grasslands of the Highveld now lie bare and red."

Canada's 1952 honey crop is now estimated at 31.5 million pounds, or about 9.5 million pounds less than in 1951. The number of beekeepers was reduced to 15,950, from 25,870 in 1949. Average honey production per colony was 81 pounds as compared with 101 pounds in 1951. The number of colonies has dropped each year for the last four years.

* * *

U.S. winter wheat production for this year is forecast at 611 million bushels, which compares with 1,053 million bushels in 1952 and a ten-year average of 800 million.

* * *

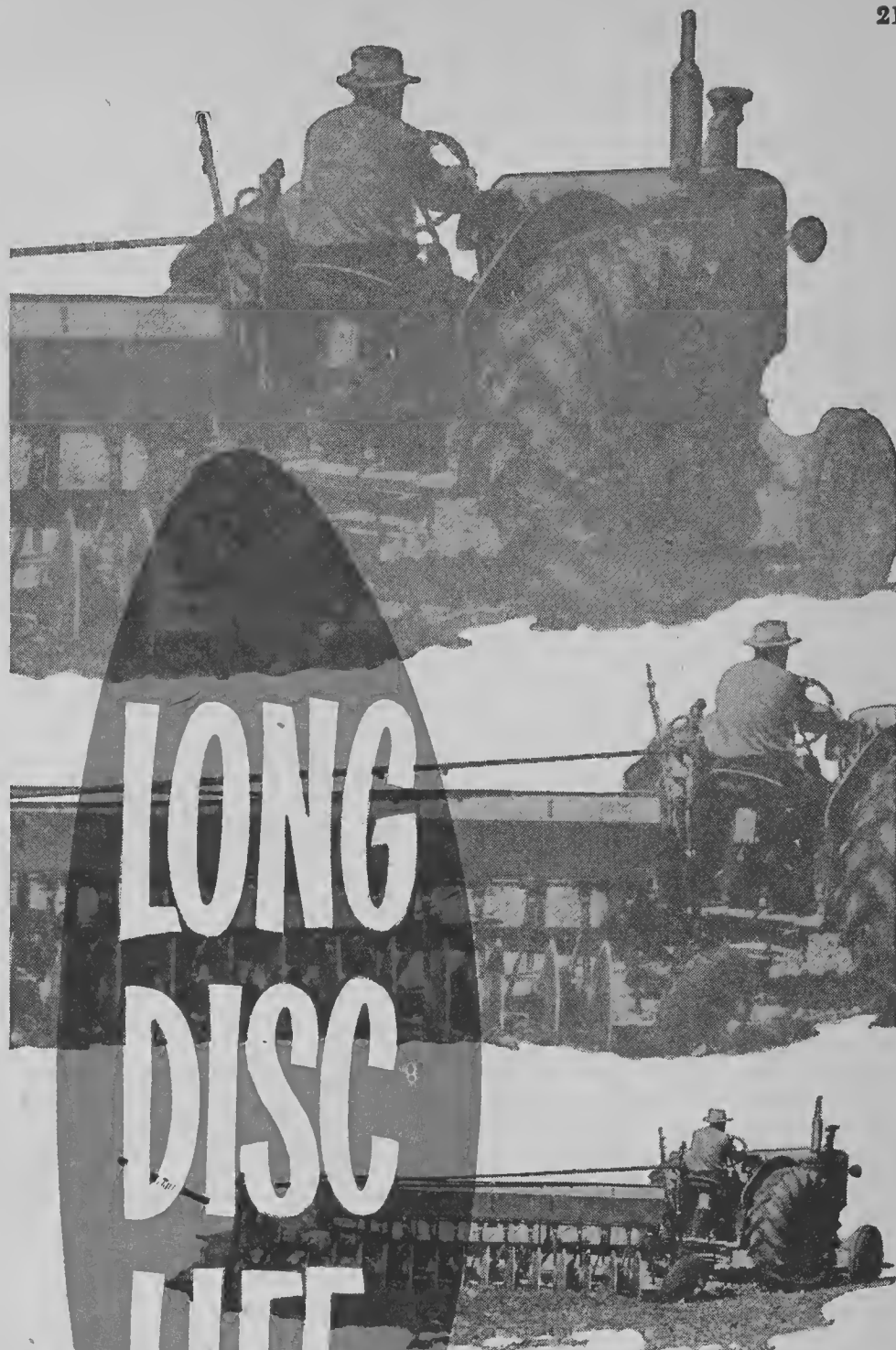
Arising out of the three-way Canada-New Zealand-United Kingdom foot-and-mouth deal, Britain will, for the first time since 1950, buy about a million dollars worth of Canadian bacon this year. She will use dollars paid her by Canada under the meat deal.

* * *

A dairy farmer near Sydney, Australia, is reported to have pastured 45 dairy cows for 60 days on a 3½-acre paddock of subterranean clover. Each day the herd was allowed to get all it could clean up at a single grazing.

* * *

Ontario's 1953 International Plowing Match will be held at Cobourg, October 6-9, and will also be the scene of the new World Plowing Match.



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Due to a short barley crop in the U.S. and a shortage of rice in the Far East, Canada's barley exports this year will reach record proportions. By the end of January, last year's 70-million-bushel export figure had already been reached. Canada now supplies almost one-third of the barley entering international trade.

The guaranteed wheat price in Australia for the 1952-53 marketing season was recently increased to approximately \$1.33 per bushel, as compared with the \$1.12 per bushel for the 1951-52 season.

Saskatchewan now has eight conservation and development areas established, with eight others partly organized, or under consideration. Two were formed in 1951, and with the additional six added in 1952, the total land under such development now amounts to 1,329,680 acres.

Since 1941, the Federal Government has expended about \$183 million on feed freight assistance to eastern Canada and British Columbia. Last year payments on the feed grain movement averaged about \$7.70 per ton. This assistance is to be continued for another year.

The International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) which represents approximately 20 million farmers throughout the free world, will hold its sixth general meeting in Rome, Italy, June 5-13.

In the first five-year plan established by the government of India, emphasis will be placed on co-operatives and agricultural training. Four Canadian specialists left Canada for India in mid-January to report to the Canadian government on the amount and kind of technical assistance in these fields which Canada can wisely provide for India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Rural electrification has now been extended in Manitoba to about two-thirds of all farms in the province. During 1952, 5,408 farms were added to the system of the Manitoba Power Commission.

A single, Australian freighter aircraft flying between the interior ranching area of Australia and the coast, carried 2,756,504 pounds of chilled, export beef, and 202,577 pounds of hides, in an 18-week period last year, in addition to return freight of nearly a million pounds. The craft made three flights a day from the killing station, carrying about six tons of carcasses on each flight. In all, the freighter covered 1,000,324 flying miles in 724 flying hours.

FAO estimates that foot-and-mouth disease has cost Europe about \$600 million during the past 18 months. A recent outbreak in Scotland and others in Finland indicate that the scourge is not over.

By March 31, it is estimated that the Canada Department of Agriculture will have expended \$117,300,000, or over \$50 million more than for 1951-52. Most of the increase is believed to be attributable to the cost of controlling the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease last year. Most of the cost will be charged against the Agricultural Prices Support Fund, but very heavy expenses were incurred by the regular services of the Department as well.



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LIVESTOCK



This open shed keeps heifers healthy in winter. Hay and straw chopped together is blown into the self feeder at left with a big saving of labor on the Fox farm.

Chase 'Em Outside

This Saskatchewan farmer winters dairy heifers on good feed, with an open slab-sided shed for shelter

JONATHAN FOX is a smiling, sombrero-wearing dairyman with an infinite faith in cattle. He has had it since he was a lad growing up with horses, cattle and hogs, as part and parcel of his father's farm. It is his farm now; and, located in good wheat country, it has made money growing grain in the last few years. Jonathan holds no prejudices against dollar bills earned by other crops than livestock, but he has his eye on something other than dollar bills this year and next.

A herd of dairy cattle means to him more fertile soil, cheques to pay his bills in years of drought or hail, and enough work in winter for his three good hired men. This winter work is important, for in summer when the cattle are on grass and chores are fewer, two of these men are freed for field work, and Jonathan doesn't have to hire transient workers who would not be as dependable.

Besides, he likes livestock. Animals, for him, change farming from a job to a way of living.

Jonathan farms in a district far enough north that short summers make milk production costly. Fortunately, the people of Lloydminster, on the Saskatchewan-Alberta border, pay a fair price for milk. They pay it because district dairymen, a ruggedly independent group, have not been backward in asking for fair prices. They have insisted on price rises to keep pace with their climbing costs of production; and have had their fluid milk price pushed up to \$4.65 a hundred pounds, basis 3.5 per cent butterfat.

This is the price for quota milk, but not for the surplus. Jonathan will say that his dairy farm would run at a loss if he got surplus price for any milk; and he has found a way to avoid it.

There is a severe milk shortage at Lloydminster in the fall, as there is in most markets. Cows that freshened in April or May have milked all summer. Pastures have been working all summer, too; and when both cows and pastures decide to take a rest, there isn't much milk produced.

This gives Jonathan his chance. By freshening his cows in the fall,

they are rarin' to produce when other herds are beginning to relax. Extra feed which he gives his newly freshened cows, results in heavy production in the season of short supply; and that is when his quota is built up. He doesn't pretend to have every cow freshen in the fall. A few always shift their freshening dates off schedule, but he does keep enough of them in line to build a sizable quota, which pays off well with bigger milk cheques.

Jonathan has another secret for making his farm pay. He raises healthy heifers, and does it with very little expense. "Heifers should be raised on fresh air and good feed. Spending long hours cleaning and brushing them in hot, muggy stables is the surest road to failure," he would tell you if you visited his farm.

Imagine you are there. To show you what he means, he'll take you through the stable, out the south end, to the shed which shelters his growing Holsteins. The day is 30 below. There are 40 heifers there. The doors are wide open, and as you step out of the cow stable into the open shed, your breath is a white cloud swirling in front of you. Yet, the heifers are just as happy as the cows in the warm stable, because the shed is dry and deep with straw.

"It is the wind and wet that hurts cattle, not the cold. The fence and the shed break the wind, and these heifers are as frisky as pups, out here," he'll tell you. "Every few days we throw out the frozen droppings, and this saves straw and keeps the cattle more comfortable.

"Milk cows don't go into the shed, unless they are dried up. This winter, three heifers that were losing a little weight were put inside with some younger calves, to bring them back on extra concentrates, free choice. Most heifers, though, over eight or nine months, can live contentedly in the shed, if they are fed well.

"They get a well-cured mixture of brome and yellow sweet clover hay, which has been put through a chopper, and mixed half-and-half with straw. This, together with a couple of pounds of oat chop daily, keeps them in growing shape without over-

SNOW-TIME



FEEDING-TIME



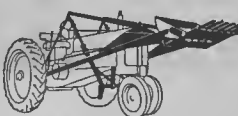
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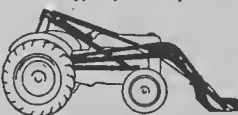
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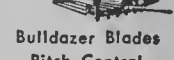
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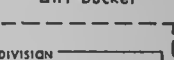
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Buck Rake



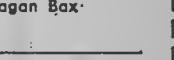
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fattening them. Free choice, they get a prepared range mineral mix, iodized salt, bone meal, and feeding lime. I used to mix these, but the heifers prefer them separately, so I let them help themselves."

It is the shed, though, that Jonathan calls his best investment of the year. Made of slabs, it provides cheap accommodation, and though the two thicknesses aren't airtight, they break the wind and keep the heifers comfortable. As a finishing touch, he plans to put a slab fence around the corral so the heifers can eat from the outdoor manger, in wind-sheltered comfort.

Erle Rogers, Saskatchewan's dairy fieldman, is as enthusiastic as Jonathan about the open-shed rearing of dairy cattle.

"It might not be as suitable on flat plain land as it is in a district like Lloydminster," says Erle, "where there are hills and trees to break the full force of the wind. It is still a fact that well-fed dairy heifers will stay in better health in a cool, well-ventilated and protected shed than in a warm stable."

Longer Lives for Bulls

A DECADE ago artificial insemination of cattle began to go ahead by leaps and bounds because a method was developed of preserving bull semen alive and vigorous for three or four days. It was discovered that if the semen was diluted with egg yolk and kept slightly above freezing point, it would keep its fertility long enough to make artificial breeding possible.

The idea behind this method of preservation seems to be that when the temperature is lowered, activity of the spermatozoa is reduced and its life prolonged. Semen has now been completely frozen, kept that way for several days, and then thawed out and successfully used.

Frozen semen has been stored as long as seven months, then thawed out and still proved alive. Such semen has been used to obtain pregnancies, though not live calves as yet. The first calf to be born from conception with frozen semen was in Britain in September, 1952, and this was from semen that had been kept frozen for eight days.

This work has not progressed far enough yet to be of practical use, but speculation on its future value leads to some interesting thoughts. Up to the present time, farmers have had to take whatever semen was available on the day they had cows to breed; and, consequently, they could not follow any specific breeding program. If deep freezing proves to be practical, semen from any bull should be available at all times.

Because of the present time-limit on storage of semen, transport over long distances is impractical. With deep freezing, semen could be shipped all over the world and it could become quite commonplace to breed a champion cow in Canada to a champion bull in Britain.

The most important application of deep-freezing might be in the field of progeny testing; for now it often happens that a sire is dead before the true value of his daughters is known. If deep freezing becomes practical, stores of semen could be kept on deposit in a low temperature "bank" and if a

bull's daughters prove valuable, his semen could be used in further matings. In fact, the semen of outstanding bulls could be kept for years and mated again to animals born generations after them.

This work which is being done in Great Britain, might mean a great change in livestock breeding in the future.

Keeps Sows Slim

DON'T overfeed your sows this winter, warns the University of Wisconsin. The consequences are almost as serious when sows are kept too fat, as when they are too thin from underfeeding.

It's not always quantity that is important. Sufficient protein in the ration, to keep it balanced, is a must. The sows may be fed some distance from their pens to be sure they will get plenty of exercise; and they may be self-fed a mineral mixture consisting of one part bone meal, one part salt and two parts limestone. Sows don't need antibiotics: these valuable drugs are of little use in the rations of pregnant animals.

No matter how good the ration, it will be wasted unless the pigs are kept comfortable. Pigs are the quickest growing and most prolific animal on the farm but they are not fitted, as are other farm stock, to stand great changes of temperature. They are quick to suffer if their quarters are wet, damp, dark and unsanitary. Exercise, fresh air, sunshine and a dry bed are just as important as a good ration, for health, vigor and resistance to disease.

An expensive building isn't necessary to raise pigs successfully, but a comfortable one is essential.

Seven Cows in One

WHEN Carnation Homestead Daisy Madcap finished her most recent lactation, she had produced about seven times as much milk as most dairy cows produce. It was a new world's record for this 1,900-pound Holstein in the herd of Carnation milk farms in Washington state; for in 365 days she had produced 1,511.8 pounds of butterfat to beat her own record of 1,413.6 pounds established in 1951.

To out-produce ordinary cows seven to one, Daisy ate only two to three times as much feed. Here is what happened during an ordinary day of her record-breaking lactation.

At 5 a.m., old or uneaten hay was cleaned from her manger and she was given fresh hay. Then she received a mixture of two pounds of rolled oats and beet pulp. When this was eaten, she was fed cut grass (in the summer) or kale (in the winter). At 6 a.m. she was taken out to pasture in the summer, while in fall or winter, she exercised from 7:15 to 8:45 in the rest shed. As soon as she was brought in from the pasture or shed she was fed fresh-cut grass or kale, depending on the season.

At 10 a.m., Pete Buesser, her milker, fed her grain and milked her. At 12:30 p.m. she was fed hay and grass, or kale. At 3 p.m. the grain mixture for her 6 p.m. and 3 a.m. milkings were prepared. The beet pulp to be put with the grain mixture was soaked separately until a few minutes before she was fed, except for the three

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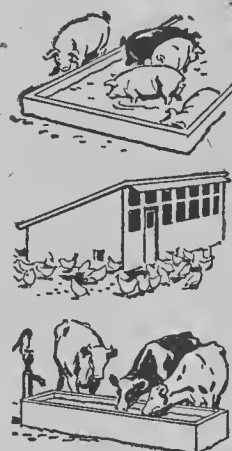
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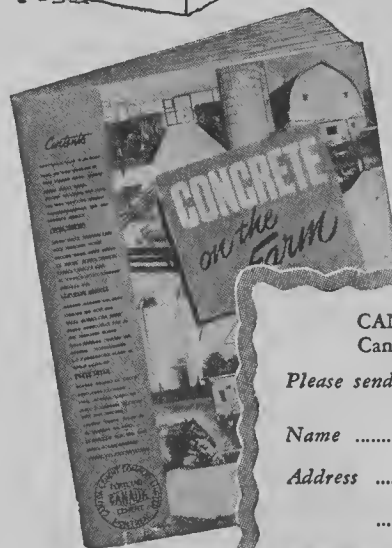
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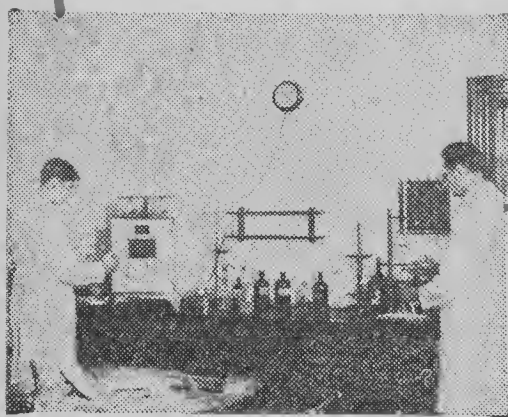
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o'clock milking. The beet pulp for this feeding was mixed with the grain about 7:30 p.m.

At 3:30 p.m. uneaten hay in her stall was cleaned out and she was fed on the same routine followed at 5 o'clock in the morning. Hay was again cleaned out of her stall at 7:30 p.m. and the 5 a.m. feeding process repeated. Meanwhile, any time the herdsman passed her stall and found her looking the least bit hungry, he handed her a little snack.

Warble Prevention Pays

WHEN an investment of ten cents can pay off with \$10 worth of meat and milk and hides, it's too good an opportunity to miss. Treating for warbles can pay off that well in western cattle herds, and now is the time to begin.

In many districts groups of farmers band together for warble control, and a good example is the Alberta group at Clive which was organized six years ago with a membership of 33. These cattlemen contributed toward the purchase of a power sprayer and hired a man to travel from herd to herd, spraying cattle within a five-square-mile area. Results were so good that over 50 new members have joined the group and spray their cattle every spring. Cost of treatment is small, for one man moves the equipment — a tractor, a small trailer and a portable corral which holds eight to ten cattle at a time — from farm to farm without help.

Those who haven't access to a pressure sprayer can still apply the poison successfully by hand. A stiff-bristled brush scrapes off the warble scab and forces the solution into the holes where it kills the grubs. There is an advantage to this hand-treating method. Every treatment can be given at the right time without waiting until the spraying machine is finished in neighboring herds.

In some districts, such as the Fraser Valley of British Columbia, the powder to be used is distributed free by the provincial department of agriculture. In others, the cost of powder is only about ten cents per head and the results may be worth a hundred times that.

Here is one effective solution that may be used. Five pounds of rotenone and ten pounds of wettable sulphur, or three pounds of neutral soap mixed with 80 gallons of water (soft water preferred).

First treatment may be in March, and then repeated at 30-day intervals as long as grubs continue to show in the backs of cattle.

Every animal in the West should be treated this year, if there is to be complete control. Those who haven't treated before will find it pays handsome dividends to protect cattle from warbles.

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Will these rugged-looking steers succumb to the treacherous disease?

Cattle Killer

Too many animals die from shipping fever, for it seldom sickens healthy, vaccinated animals

IN the fall of 1951, when grain harvesting came to a full stop, with tractors and combines bogged down in rut-torn roads and soggy fields, attention of most farmers was on the wheat fields. Yet there was another victim of that rainy, stormy fall. It was the health of many livestock. Steers and heifers and cows, apparently healthy one day, stood humped and miserable the next, as warm days were followed closely by cold ones. Several in the herd, or maybe every animal in it, quit eating, breathed hard, dripped at the nose, and in a few short days were on the brink of life — or death.

Shipping fever had struck them, and it reached epidemic proportions in parts of the prairies that fall, as herd after neighboring herd was infected by the treacherous disease with the tongue-twisting title of hemorrhagic septicemia.

This past fall, a prairie cattleman bought three rugged and healthy looking yearling steers. He took them home, chanced their good health, and turned them in with his herd. The three newcomers were healthy, and stayed that way, but within two weeks nine of the stockman's own cattle were dead. The newcomers had been resistant, but they brought the infection into that healthy, unresistant herd.

This scourge costs stockmen thousands of dollars yearly, and reaches its peaks of intensity every spring and fall. Veterinarians point out that it can invade a herd in many different ways. Cattle wintering on range in the foothills, where they paw right through the snow for the tasty frozen grass underneath, may become victims. With their dense, long coats of hair and their winter hardiness, they are the very image of good health. Yet that frozen feed is low in vitamin A; it is low in protein.

When uncertain spring weather brings thaw one day and below-zero temperature the next, it is a danger period for shipping fever. Cattle that have not been properly nourished during the winter are liable to be stricken. Calves from prairie ranches that are

wcaned and shipped all in one short, bewildering period of the fall may stand bawling, hungry and uncomfortable in their railroad cars. Weakened, they are ripe for sickness.

The number of herds affected every year shows that total losses from the disease are far too high. Cattle that are kept healthy and comfortable will be largely resistant. A ration of well-cured hay will go most of the way with mature cattle, in keeping them healthy. If the hay isn't top quality, it is urgent that it be supplemented with concentrate. But if even healthy cattle are to be exposed to infected ones, if neighboring herds are attacked, or if a buying program brings more cattle to the farm, it is urgent to build immunity fast.

TWO types of injection can be used, and when these are put in the animal's blood—an inexpensive operation often done by stockmen themselves after they have seen veterinarians do it—the blood becomes resistant to infection. Serum is one type, and this is fluid taken from the blood of a horse or cow that has built its own immunity. The serum contains immune bodies and gives the animals an immediate protection. This is the kind to use, if your neighbor's herd becomes sick, or if an animal of your own shows signs of the disease.

Bacterin, too, can be purchased, and when animals are injected with it, their blood builds up its own immunity. The bacterin itself is a culture of the disease-producing bodies that have already been killed. Immunity isn't built up for several days after the injection, but it lasts considerably longer than that built by serum.

If you plan to show your herd at the spring or fall fair, to bring new animals into the herd, or to ship steers to feedlots in the East, it is bacterin that is most often recommended.

Livestock men are so wary of the disease they have had serum made available through government officials at many stockyards free of charge. It is free, but must be administered by a veterinarian.—D. B.

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Dr. W. J. Cherewick, plant pathologist, Federal Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Winnipeg, examines barley in the greenhouse for smut infection.

Smut Can Steal Your Profits

Over the years, crop losses due to smuts have been comparable with losses from stem rusts

NO farmer walking through a farm devastated by rust can have any doubt as to the need of rust-resistant varieties. The same farmer might walk through a 25-bushel crop of wheat and fail to realize that his losses from smut amount to several bushels per acre.

Many grain growers permit these losses only because they fail to realize how serious they are. Dr. W. J. Cherewick, plant pathologist, Federal Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Winnipeg, estimates that over the last 15 years, smut has been responsible, on the average, for a loss of farm income comparable with that caused by stem rust. Despite this situation, an estimated 55.6 per cent of Canadian farmers fail to treat for smut; and of those who do, many use materials that are not recommended and are not very effective.

Dr. Cherewick estimates that in Manitoba smut reduces coarse grain yields by five per cent. In many years the loss is more severe, and in 1944, for example, approached ten per cent. At present crop prices in Manitoba, smut losses alone amount to an estimated \$6 million yearly. There is no evidence that Saskatchewan and Alberta fare any better.

Careful treatment of seed could eliminate almost all losses due to smut in oats; and all of the losses in wheat and barley except those caused by loose smut.

Chemical treatment is effective against the so-called seedling-infecting smuts. This includes six of the eight smut species common on the prairies—the two species of bunt of wheat, both the oat smuts, as well as covered and false loose smut of barley. Unfortunately wheat and barley are also attacked by two different loose smuts. These can only be controlled by a hot water treatment, or by a Sperguson bath, both of which are complex and slow. Fortunately Thatcher and Renown wheats are resistant to loose smut; and Apex, Pelissier, Redman and Regent are partially resistant. It should be noted that Lee is highly susceptible. The most popular barleys are also susceptible. No licensed variety is wholly resistant, although work directed toward the development of resistant varieties is going forward rapidly.

"No cereal seed should ever be planted without first being treated with an organic mercury dust," said Dr. Cherewick. "The mercury dusts will control all of the seedling-infecting smuts. If a grain grower takes the trouble to treat, he can avoid a large proportion of the crop losses attributable to smut."

The urgent need for seed treatment was demonstrated by a survey of seed in Manitoba made four years ago by the Laboratory of Plant Pathology, in co-operation with the Extension Service, Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Seed actually being planted was collected from 892 points in the province. Examination revealed that with the possible exception of one oat sample, none were entirely free from smut spores. Approximately 38 per cent carried a trace of smut spores, and the other 62 per cent carried light to heavy infection. Registered and certified seed had less smut infection than commercial seed, but they were not smut-free. The only smuts considered in the examination were the seedling-infecting smuts—all controllable by treating.

The investigators also found that only 47 per cent of this seed had been treated for smut; nevertheless, the percentage of treated seed in Manitoba was above the average for Canada. Based on the total amount of seed disinfectants sold in Canada and the number of acres of cereals and flax planted during the years 1947-49 inclusive, only 44.6 per cent of Canadian seed appeared to have been treated before planting. Moreover, the proportion of formaldehyde and copper compounds sold was very high, though it was already well known that these materials were much less effective than the organic mercury compounds, especially with heavily infected seed.

THE first step in reducing smut infection is to clean the seed thoroughly. This removes smut balls and the light seeds which are more likely to be diseased. Next, treat the seed thoroughly with an organic mercury dust, or liquid. Wheat should be treated at least 24 hours before seeding, and coarse grains a full week. Even distribution of the chemical over the seed not only gives better smut



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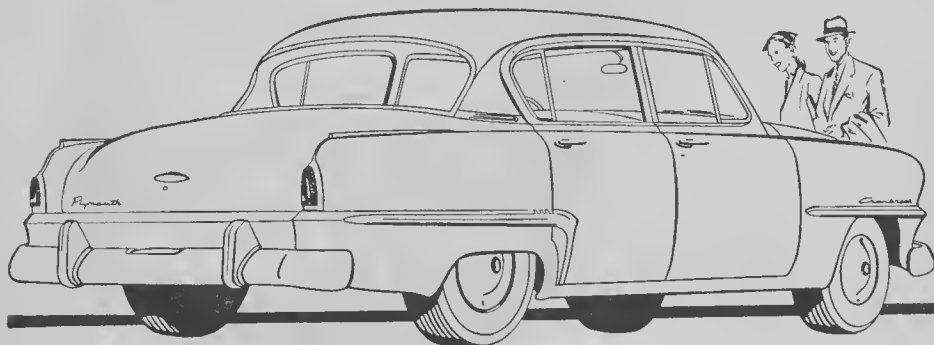
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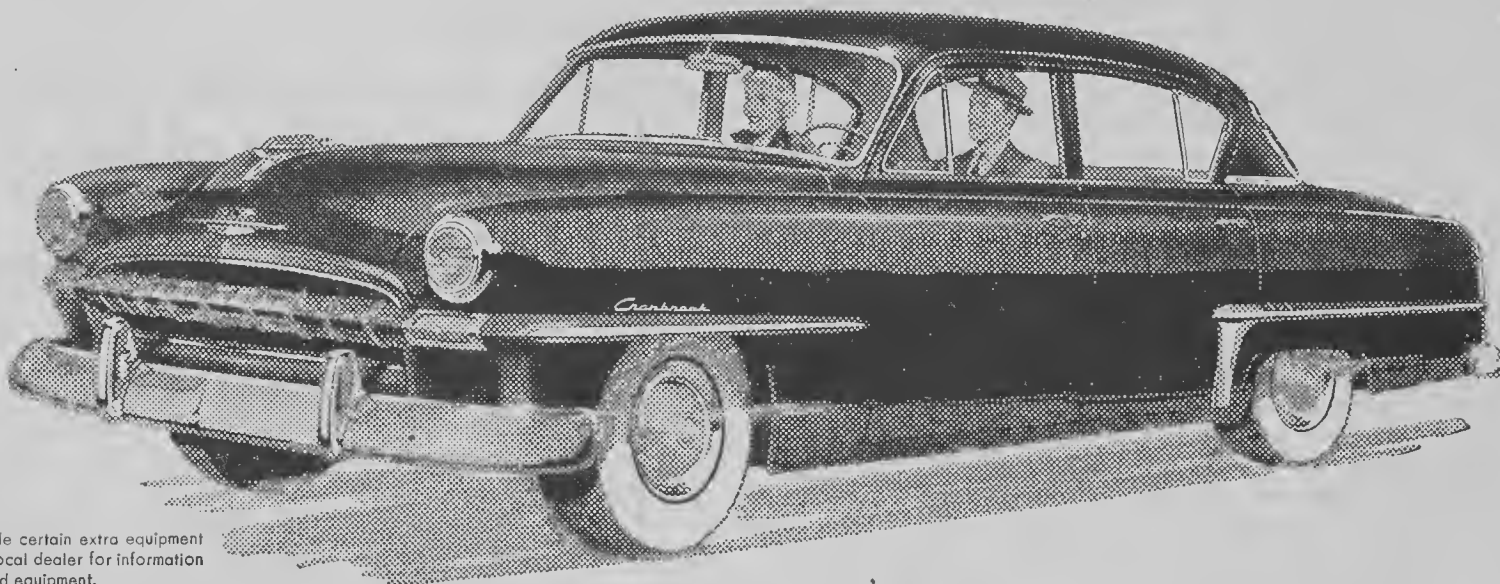
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control, but also eliminates all danger of reduced germination.

The organic mercury compounds do not control loose smut of wheat and barley. The only recommended treatment is with hot water, and unless special equipment is available it is impractical, on the ordinary farm, to treat large quantities of seed with the hot-water method. A few bushels can be treated and increased to provide a supply of smut-free seed.

If resistant, or partially resistant, varieties can be grown, smut will do little damage. In this connection it should be noted that if partially resistant varieties of cereal crops are planted without first being treated, the likelihood that new, virulent races of smut will develop is increased, and these new races will attack the partially resistant plants on which they first developed. The more smut there is in a given area the greater is the likelihood of new races developing. Regular treatment of seed reduces the danger.

While the commonly grown varieties are wholly or partially susceptible to smut, the search for resistant varieties will be continued. Within the last few weeks a program of research has been instituted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to sup-



This sample, innoculated with loose smut, did not prove resistant.

plement the work already being done at the laboratories located at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Lethbridge. Scientists engaged in smut research in Canada have been formed into a research committee of which Dr. Cherewick is chairman. Dr. Cherewick and his committee work very closely with the plant breeders, to incorporate, if possible, smut resistance in new varieties being developed. This work is not likely to relieve the grain grower of the necessity of treating his seed. Research is directed largely toward developing resistance to loose smuts of wheat and barley—the only smuts that defy chemical control.

In the long run success in controlling loose smut of wheat and barley is likely to come from the breeding of resistance into commonly grown varieties; control of the seedling-infecting smuts depends on the recognition by grain growers of the importance of treating all their seed every year.

Grasses from Abroad

IT is not generally recognized how few of the common cultivated grasses grown in western Canada are native to this country. The only ones

here before the arrival of white settlers were slender wheatgrass and reed canary grass. Such crops as timothy, brome, alfalfa and red clover are often thought to be native, but actually they were strangers to this country when first grown here.

A more recent example of an important immigrant grass is crested wheat grass. Thirty-five years ago it was unknown in Canada, but some seed was brought in, the value of the grass was demonstrated, and today it is responsible for doubled production on several hundred thousand acres of land in western Canada.

The search for useful grasses from abroad has not been discontinued. Every year the federal experimental stations and Canadian universities secure a few hundred lots of seed of different species and varieties, from all corners of the world. The majority of these grasses prove worthless, but there is always the chance that the few hundred seeds in a packet from Germany, India, Russia or Korea, may some day add thousands of dollars to the annual income of Canada's farmers.

Even at the present time, Russian wild rye grass, intermediate wheatgrass and tall wheatgrass are immigrants which are in a position held by crested wheat grass 20 years ago. How extensively they will ultimately be used is hard to predict, but they serve to further encourage the search for new grasses.

Tractor Fuel Costs

DIFFERENCES in price make up the largest part of the difference in the over-all cost of using gasoline, diesel fuel, distillate and "L.P. Gas" (liquified petroleum gases).

Gasoline tractors burned 0.579 pounds of fuel per hp-hr. (horsepower hour), giving a cost of 2.09 cents per hp-hr. on first grade gasoline at 26.6 cents per gallon, and a cost of 1.94 cents on second grade gasoline at 24.6 cents. Distillate-burning tractors used 0.608 pounds per hp-hr., costing 1.70 cents at a per gallon price of 23.1 cents; diesels used 0.475 pounds per hp-hr., costing 1.05 cents at 18.6 cents a gallon. A standard tractor fitted to burn L.P. gas used 0.501 pounds per hp-hr., costing 2.32 cents at 25 cents per gallon for the L.P. fuel. This same tractor with a high-compression cylinder head used 0.491 pounds per hp-hr. at a cost of 2.28 cents.

In general, it is more economical to burn the lowest grade of fuel that an engine is designed to use, in the opinion of the investigators at the Experimental Farm, Swift Current, Sask. The results cited show a difference of about seven and one-half per cent in the cost of using first and second grade gasoline, and a difference of 19 per cent between first grade gasoline and distillate. It is not profitable to burn first grade gasoline in a distillate tractor or L.P. gas in a low-compression gasoline tractor.

Cleaning Out the Rats

MOST people would agree that rats are thoroughly objectionable; also that they can, and do, destroy much valuable food. R. E. McKenzie, director, Plant Industry Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, draws attention to the fact that Dr. K. P. Link of the University of Wis-

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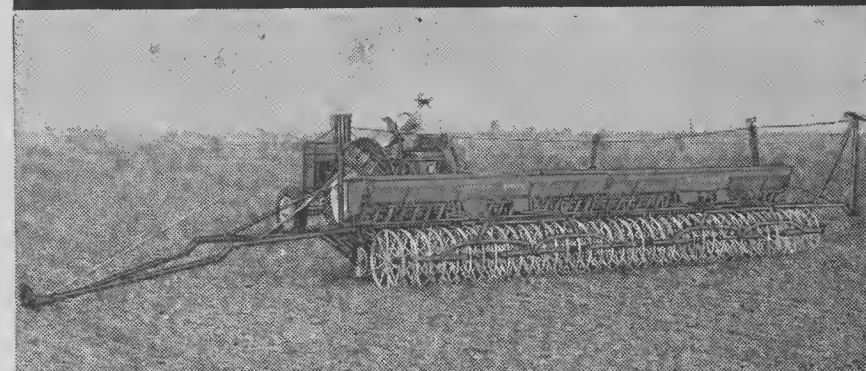
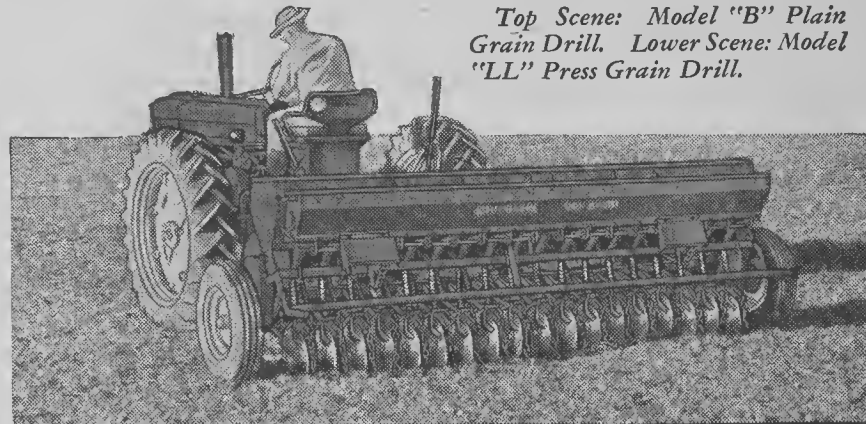
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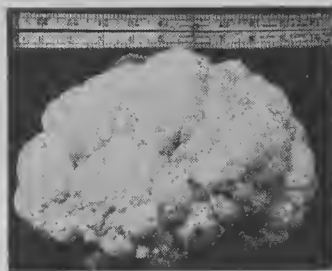
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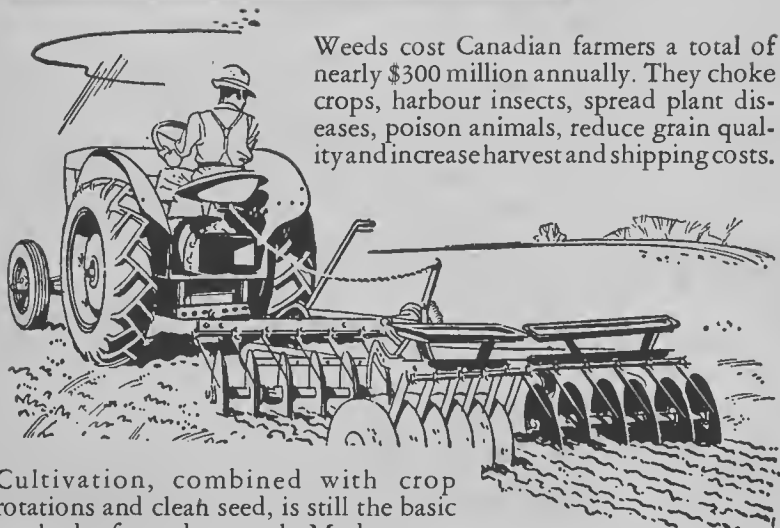


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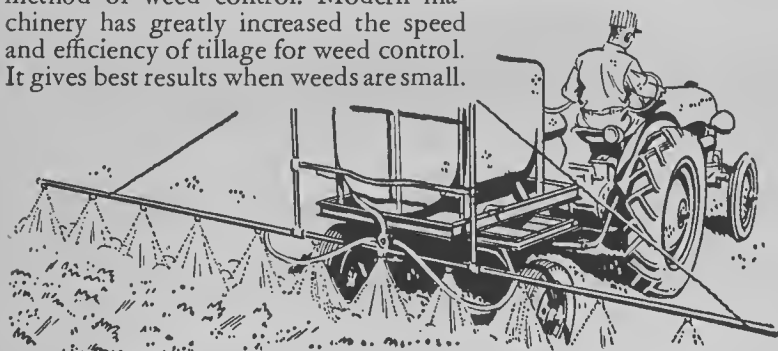


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local manager.

213-2

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

consin has discovered a new formula of Warfarin which is soluble in water. Dr. Link is quoted as saying that the general use of this poison could eliminate rats in less than 50 years.

The concentrate of the new poison contains five per cent Warfarin coated on 99.5 per cent clean sand. The coated sand is marketed in packages which, if mixed with a quart of water, give one part of Warfarin to 20,000 parts of water.

Rats drink three times as much water as they eat dry feed, and will seek out a chick fountain containing the poison formula. As the formula is odorless and tasteless, the rats will continue to consume it; after a week or two, the accumulative effect of the poison will cause internal bleeding and kill the rat.

Another attractive aspect of this formula is that it is virtually non-toxic to farm animals. It is possible for cats, dogs, or pigs to be killed by eating dead rats, but it would be necessary for them to consume several each day for a week or more. The necessity for regular daily doses provides a high safety factor. Chicks over ten days old are able to feed and grow on mash containing poison dosages that would be fatal to rats.

In spite of its high safety factors, it is not advised that farmers tempt the fates; Mr. McKenzie suggests that the pan or chick fountain containing the poison be placed behind some simple barrier, such as a board nailed in a leaning position along the base of a wall.

Spare Useful Insects

DESTROYING insect enemies without killing insect friends is a problem to anyone who has to blanket a field with a dust or spray insecticide. The lygus bug of alfalfa can be destroyed with DDT or Toxaphene, but the chemical does not spare the useful bumble or leaf-cutter bees, so essential in a field, if the blossoms are to be tripped and a good seed set secured.

The least damage will be done to useful insects, if the operator makes sure that there is actually a need for spraying, that the recommended dosages are not exceeded and that the spraying is done at the right time.

The purpose in spraying for lygus bugs of alfalfa, for example, is to increase the seed yield. This will not be accomplished if the insects that fertilize the flowers are also destroyed. It is better to spray before the flowers open, when bees are not visiting the fields, or, alternatively, to spray in late evening when the evening flight of the bees is over.

Some insect predators in the field do a great deal of good. Under controlled laboratory conditions Dr. G. A. Hobbs, of the Field Crop Insect Laboratory, Lethbridge, records that one damsel bug, in its normal life span, was observed to kill 28 young and adult lygus bugs. Once established, such predators can greatly reduce harmful insect populations.

This does not mean that spraying should be discontinued; rather, it suggests that recommended dosages should not be exceeded, and that care should be exercised to spray when the greatest amount of havoc will be wrought amongst harmful insects with a minimum of damage to useful ones.

Safflower for Oil

IF the growing season is long and moist, safflower outyields flax as an oil producer. Seven varieties were recently under test at Lethbridge. Two varieties under irrigation suffered badly from root-rot, but the five satisfactory varieties produced an average per acre yield of 765 pounds of oil on dry land and 981 pounds under irrigation. Under the same conditions Dakota flax produced 571 and 890 pounds on dry and irrigated land respectively. The best yielding safflower, Nebraska No. 8, produced 884 pounds and 1,146 pounds per acre. In the long and favorable growing season of 1952, safflower outyielded flax in oil production by 34 per cent on dry land and by 10 per cent on irrigated land. This performance is made less striking by the fact that safflower, in 1951, was a complete failure at Lethbridge.

The safflower plant is thistle-like in appearance, grows two or three feet tall, and is branched at the top with heads quite like that of a Scotch thistle. The plants are resistant to lodging and shattering, and the crop can be harvested by straight combining, after other crops are off.

The oils from flax and safflower are interchangeable in use. Consequently the ability of the one to outproduce the other is important. Unfortunately there is little likelihood that safflower will become an important western crop until varieties that will mature in a shorter season are available. With this object in view, work is continuing at Lethbridge. A breeding program is also under way at the University of Saskatchewan under the direction of Dr. B. C. Jenkins, and one will be started shortly at the Laboratory of Cereal Breeding at Winnipeg, under the direction of Dr. A. E. Hannah.

Tractor Accidents

THE really tragic aspect of many deaths attributable to tractor accidents is that they are avoidable. A recent survey by the Experimental Farm, Swift Current, Sask., shows that no less than 60 per cent of the 30 deaths in Saskatchewan in 1951 were caused by tractors upsetting. A knowledge of the causes responsible for tractor upsets should lead operators to exercise more care.

One of the most common causes of a tractor upset is the attempt to turn a corner at a high speed. Brakes grabbing on one side can also upset a tractor, as can losing control of the tractor when driving fast over rough ground. Taking short cuts over banks or ditches is dangerous; likewise making "jack rabbit" starts when the tractor is hitched to a heavy load. Jack rabbit starts, or hitching to some part of the tractor other than the drawbar, can turn a tractor over backwards.

Several people are run over and killed every year by tractors, generally because of carelessness. Most dangerous is the attempt to hook up implements by backing the tractor, while standing on the ground. Other dangerous practices are riding on the tractor draw-bar or fenders, allowing others to ride on the tractor (especially children) and allowing children to operate or play around tractors.

An operator who is constantly aware of these dangers is much less likely to lose his life or cause the death of another.

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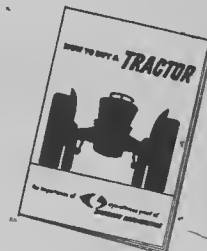
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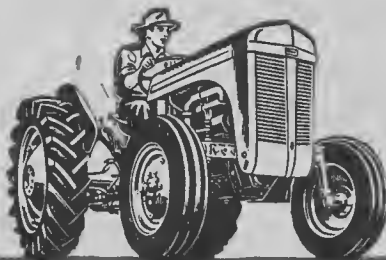
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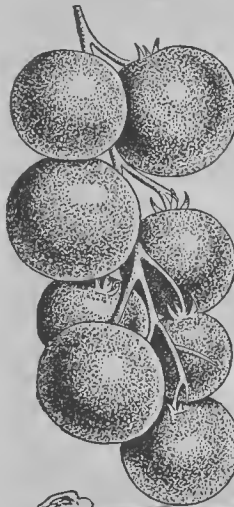
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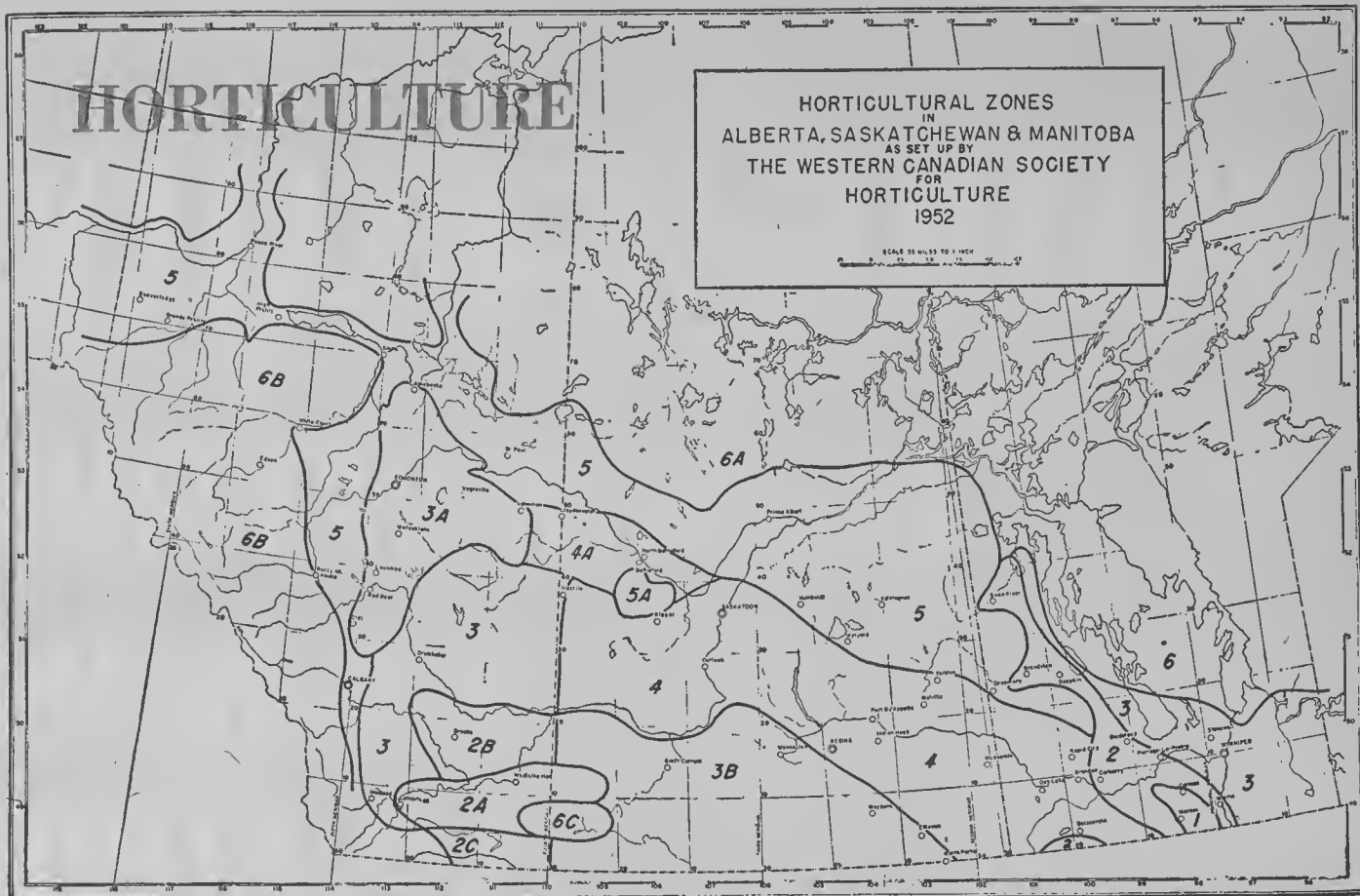
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P2-4

PAZO FOR PILES



This fruit zone map of the prairie provinces appears now for the first time. For varieties recommended in your province, write your extension horticulturist at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, or Edmonton.

Prairie Horticulturists Meet

Many problems still remain to be solved before horticulture will be safe in our cold and hazardous climate

FOR the first time since the earliest settlers planted their first fruits anywhere in the prairie provinces, there is available an inter-provincial fruit zone map. For several years maps have been made available to indicate the fruit zones or areas in individual provinces, especially in Alberta and Manitoba, on which have been shown, at least approximately, the limits of adaptability of recommended varieties. The map reproduced above has been in preparation for at least nine years, since the Western Canadian Society for Horticulture was first organized at a meeting in November, 1943.

Regular and frequent consultation between horticultural authorities in the three prairie provinces has finally developed enough information so that the several zones on the eastern and western boundaries of Saskatchewan can be joined with the corresponding zones in Manitoba and Alberta, to produce a reasonably reliable map for the guidance of all of those who may be in doubt as to what varieties of the several fruits may be safely planted. This is an achievement of considerable magnitude, which stands to the credit of the Society, without which it is almost certain that the map would still be some years away.

The mere fact that there is such a map does not, of course, mean that any new or old variety of a particular kind of fruit can be automatically placed in the precise zone where it does best. Our knowledge grows slowly from year to year. Recommendations with respect to any fruit variety may change, therefore, from one year to the next, because a variety may have been found to be hardier, or perhaps less hardy, than earlier experience gave reason to believe.

Of all the factors involved in fruit growing anywhere in the prairie provinces, hardiness is by far the most important. If a variety is a large yielder, or of excellent quality, or splendid color, or if the tree is shapely

and its fruit of good size, all of these characteristics will be rendered comparatively useless, if the tree is not hardy enough to live through the rigorous climatic experiences to which it may be subjected. In our climate it may be killed either by drought in summer, late maturity in the fall, extreme cold or drying out in winter, or rendered useless by late spring frosts which kill the blossoms.

It may appear strange that so little is actually known about hardiness. There is still a great deal of hardiness research to be done. What we do know is largely the result of trial and error, and not the result of research specifically directed to this end. Modern research, to be effective, must be done by public or semi-public institutions. The result is that the necessary money and the necessary people to do the work are simply not available. On the other hand, a small army of people could be kept employed for the next ten years on hardiness research alone. Actually, not a single one of our agricultural research institutions—universities, laboratories or experimental stations—has been able, up to the present time at least, to do much in this field, except by trial and error.

The same reasons that hold back hardiness research have also prevented much needed research in other horticultural fields. Do any of our readers, for example, know of a single apple, apple-crab, crab apple or plum orchard anywhere in the prairie provinces, as large as one or two acres, and planted to a single variety, or at the most, two? We do not know of one, and we have not heard of one. There are none at any of our institutions yet—even at Morden or Lethbridge. How then are our universities or experimental stations to conduct cultural tests that would mean very much? Should fruit orchards, plantations and gardens be irrigated, if possible? If so, how often and how much? Is sod culture beneficial or harmful? If bene-

ficial, in what way and to what extent? If harmful, why? How should the orchard be managed? Our advisors in this field are able to offer much helpful advice broadly based on science, and greatly helped by experience and observation. They lack, however, the opportunity to conduct scientifically planned experiments.

Two or three years ago there was inaugurated a Prairie Fruit Breeding Program, which again rose out of meeting and planning by the Western Canadian Society for Horticulture. This, however, is a long-time program. It involves the crossing of many different varieties year after year, principally at the Morden station, where seedlings are started and later distributed to other institutions for testing, especially at the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Another program was started at about the same time under which vegetable varieties are tested at 12 prairie stations, including the University of Manitoba. In these trials, new and old varieties and promising breeding material are tested over a wide area. To make sure that completely unbiased opinions are obtained, each co-operating station receives seed samples identified by code only. Commercial vegetable production is, of course, much further advanced in the prairie provinces than commercial fruit production. Not only are there substantial numbers of commercial vegetable producers around our larger cities, but canning crops now occupy a sizable acreage in southern Alberta and in southern Manitoba; and the availability of suitable varieties for this purpose is of special importance.

There are also many horticultural problems in the field of ornamentals. At the annual meeting of the Western Canadian Society for Horticulture, held in Winnipeg in February, the need was expressed for some specific plant breeding work in this field, to develop more satisfactory types of ornamentals for specific purposes. Here again the problem is one of men and money. Money is the principal need, and this must come largely out of taxes—principally from federal funds. The horticulturists would like

to work on at least three different families of plants, out of many that could be chosen, but time alone will tell whether it will be possible to undertake this work on any appreciable scale.

Another problem to which the Society devotes considerable attention is that of the nutrition of horticultural plants, coupled with the problems of yellowing or chlorosis. Those who have paid closest attention to the yellowing problem have about reached the conclusion that it will be necessary to develop new types and kinds of plants for certain areas where this problem is most acute. It is primarily a nutritional difficulty and occasionally plants will appear which seem able to avoid this condition, where others in the immediate vicinity are affected. Perhaps they possess a resistance to certain concentrations of salts in the soil; and if used as parents in breeding work, might transmit this resistance to new types or varieties.

Many other problems face horticulturists in the prairie provinces, despite the fact that great strides have been made in the last two or three decades. No doubt the Society, when it meets next year in Saskatoon, will again have much to discuss and some further progress to report.

Manitoba Horticultural Assn.

IN Winnipeg, in January, the Manitoba Horticultural Association held its 55th annual convention. It was, perhaps, the most successful of any held in recent years. The attendance was very satisfactory throughout, which was, no doubt, at least a partial reflection of the fact that the program appeared to have been designed to create a wider interest.

No doubt, too, interest was heightened by the fact that the local societies throughout Manitoba seemed to have had a successful year, with perhaps a wider range of activities. The garden competitions in urban centers, and the farmstead competitions recently developed in Manitoba, are achieving results proportionate to the greater effort put into them.

The Provincial Fruit Show held at Dauphin, in late August, attracted 250 entries, which were more representative of the province than at any event previously held. The 1953 event will take place at Portage la Prairie. During the year, too, the Provincial Potato Competition and Show, for commercial growers and junior potato clubs, was successfully held. Three exhibitor schools were conducted at Newdale, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. A similar school will be held at the University of Manitoba in 1953, at a date to be announced.

The Convention marked another milestone in the history of Manitoba horticulture, when steps were taken to formally organize a Manitoba vegetable growers' association. Special sessions of interest to market gardeners and growers of canning crops have been arranged in each of the last two or three years; but the fact that the Winnipeg area is a very large producer of truck crops, and that in 1952 the acreage devoted to canning crops in the Morden area is estimated at 5,000 acres, lends strength to the idea of a separate, but affiliated organization. The production of potatoes for table use likewise requires a substantial acreage.

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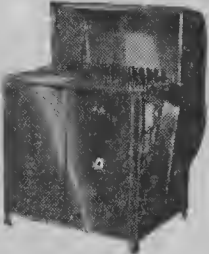
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"From time to time I suffer, especially in cold weather, from asthma and bronchitis," writes Mrs. D. Lavigne, Noelville, Ont. "Certain foods, and even dust, bring on an attack. I begin to wheeze, gasp and fight for breath, and soon I have a racking bronchial cough. It was fortunate that I learned about RAZ-MAH. When I take RAZ-MAH I know I can count on quick relief from wheezing, gasping and coughing!"

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The woman's touch brings success to many prairie poultry farms. Mrs. Dusseault, Vimy, Alberta, here feeds her high producing flock of R.O.P. Sired Leghorns.

More Eggs from Happy Hens

Comfort of home in the hen house keeps Mrs. Freund's Leghorns at 75 per cent production

"WHEN egg prices slide down to 20 cents a dozen, as they did three years ago, there is no money to be made from hens. Most years, though, hens pay for their keep and leave a little over."

The speaker was Mrs. Gottlieb Freund, who has been in charge of poultry on their Steinbach, Manitoba, farm since marrying her farmer husband 20 years ago. After that long experience, she is as enthusiastic as any beginner, even in years such as this, when early prices were low and big profits out of the question.

Her cheery optimism is reflected in the birds themselves, for 330 Leghorns were laying at full speed in January. In fact, 240 to 250 eggs, representing 75 per cent production, was their daily output. In their eagerness to fill the egg basket, they ate with prodigious appetites, clucked happily, and stayed healthy.

How did Mrs. Freund keep her birds in such high production? First of all, the houses were comfortable. She hasn't thrown out the stove, in her flock program, even for laying hens. Below-zero mornings see a block of wood thrown into that pot-bellied stove, and enough heat produced to make ventilation possible. To keep the birds happy, she believes, the pen must be dry, not stuffy and humid. A little stove heat warms it enough that a window can be opened, old air driven out the ventilating flue, and the atmosphere kept comfortable, though far from hot. If Mrs. Freund sees some water dripping down from the window sill, she knows that all is not well. She is quick to remedy it.

Feeding is the other point of great importance, and Mrs. Freund is on constant vigil to keep the flock's appetite sharp, yet well fed enough to lay heavily without losing too much weight. Her sturdy young sons clean off the dropping boards in the pen daily, and clean out the pens every few weeks when needed, but at feed-

ing time, three times a day, she's always there herself.

"A slight change in feed could be disastrous. One person, the same person daily, must feed high-producing hens," is her firm belief.

Laying mash is kept in front of the hens constantly. Mornings, they get a small feed of oats and wheat. At noon a wet mash is given them, enough to keep them eating for 15 or 20 minutes. A quarter cup of cod liver oil for every 100 birds is added to the mash. Then, at night, another and bigger feed of hard grain is thrown into the hopper.

Fresh water, containing a little table salt, is given daily.

Mrs. Freund would be prompt to agree that egg prices are too low in comparison with the price of feed, but still she wouldn't say that the birds are not making a profit. Apparently a healthy and vigorous flock makes a big difference.

Keep Hens Producing

WHEN his flock reaches heavy winter production, the poultryman's job is to keep the birds in a laying frame of mind. A mid-winter pause or molt among overfat or heavily forced birds, can be disastrous to the season's profits.

Handling a few birds every week will reveal whether they are losing weight, or overweight. If hard-working birds are losing weight, they can be brought back by increasing the grain ration a little, and adding a half cupful of fresh fish oil to the mash for each hundred birds. Adding the fish oil every other night, for about four feeds, should bring them back into condition. Then, a feed of it every three or four weeks will be a big help in keeping the birds healthy. Fish oil can be fed with the grain, if preferred, but both grain and oil should be heated before mixing.

If there is any evidence of colds among the birds, or if the eggs show

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Easy way
to tap sap

CANADIAN farmers know the struggle, at maple sugar time, of hauling the sap to the sugar house—especially if there has been an early thaw. So we were interested in hearing how one farmer, who used aluminum tubing for summer irrigation, also used it as a spring pipeline to carry the sap from his trees to the sugar house some distance away.

Light, strong, easily handled aluminum has a way of stimulating people's ingenuity in their search for short cuts that will save them time and money. Today more than a thousand different Canadian firms are manufacturing articles made from aluminum supplied by Alcan. (Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.)

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weak shells, the amount of oil can be doubled with safety. The University of Alberta points out that a fat bird cannot produce profitably, while a thin bird will almost surely go into a molt.

Daily Drinking

WATER requirements in laying flocks are from three to five gallons daily for each 100 hens, and in hot weather or in periods of very high egg production, more may be needed.

It is a simple job to keep an adequate supply of fresh water in front of birds if running water is available, and the secret of good watering equipment is to have an overflow device to catch any water that is splashed out or runs over. Then, whether the water is held in a simple wooden or metal trough, or in bowl-like containers, a float valve can be used and any overflow can be drained off through a pipe, or led into a bowl which can be emptied regularly.

Water splashing over onto the bedding results in dirt-stained birds, and a more humid atmosphere.

Hay for Eggs

GOOD leafy hay is a valuable feed for more than cattle. Mixed into the rations of laying flocks, it can lower production costs and leave more profits for the careful poultryman. Even when flocks are confined to the laying pens, more green or dried hays can be put to good use, for such roughages cost less than grains or mashes and when properly fed, will result in just as many eggs being produced.

Experiments at Wisconsin Experiment Station in which mixtures of wheat by-products, protein feeds, minerals and grains have been fed in combination with either alfalfa meal or ground ladino clover, illustrate this. No more than ten per cent alfalfa meal or 20 per cent ladino clover meal can be used in the rations, however, without lowering production, the experiments showed. The trials were done with Leghorn pullets, all of which produced 140 to 150 eggs each in the six-month period except when the proportions of hay became too high in the rations.

Sickness Hard to See

COMMON feedstuffs used in preparing poultry feeds lack adequate amounts of at least four vitamins. These are vitamin A, vitamin D, riboflavin, and vitamin B₁₂.

When a deficiency of any of these vitamins becomes severe in birds, it is very easy to detect. For example a vitamin D deficient chick will have a beak that is soft and rubbery. A severe shortage of riboflavin in chicks will result in a typical curled toe paralysis.

A poultry specialist comments:

"Identifying vitamin deficiency in these serious or well-advanced cases is not too difficult. The problem is that a marginal type deficiency may not be identified. The birds will continue to grow at a reduced rate and never appear thrifty or make economical gains.

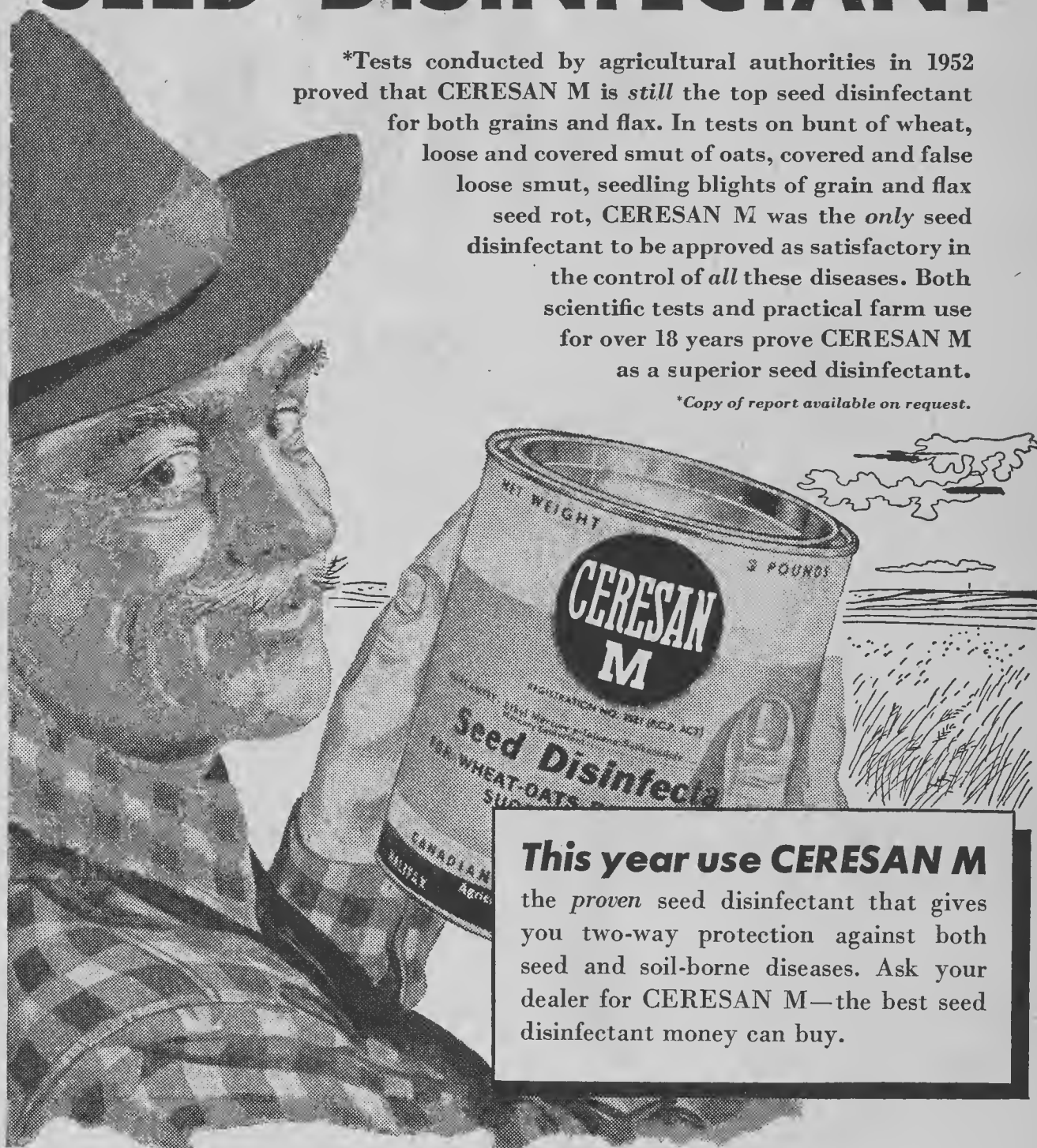
"For example, chicks deficient in vitamin B₁₂ look normal when they are seen alone, but when chicks fed vitamin B₁₂ are compared with them, the differences are apparent. Chicks may be deficient and the owner may not know it at all."

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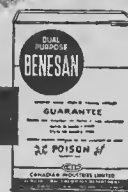
*Copy of report available on request.



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BENESAN

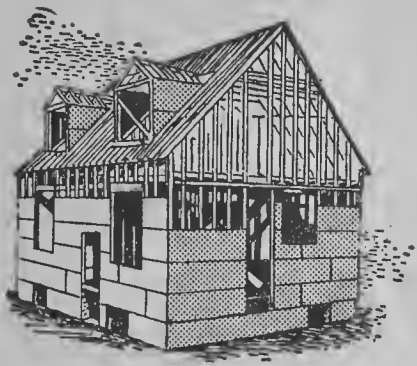


One full rate application of BENESAN (2 oz. per bushel) kills up to 75% of all wireworms. Apply BENESAN to your spring grain... reduce wireworm population to the point where wireworm damage will be negligible for 3 to 4 years. Costs less than one dollar per acre.

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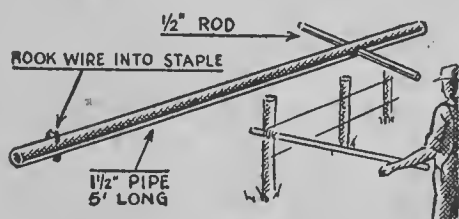
3-GS-50

Workshop in March

Shop jobs can still be finished before spring work begins

Wire Stretcher

A good wire stretcher can be made from a five-foot piece of 1½-inch pipe, and a two-foot length of half-inch rod. Drill a hole a foot from the end of the pipe and drive in the rod to make a handle. Six inches from the other



end drill a hole for a pin. In use, hook the wire to the pin, twist the pipe until the wire is tight, and then use it as a lever to pull the wire around the post. With a little practice the wire can be walked right around the post and attached to the line wire, doing away with staples at the corner posts.—C.W.H.

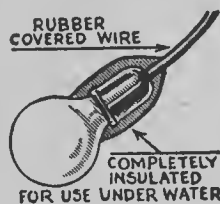
Gate for Dog



Here is a diagram of a door in a gate which lets the dog pass in and out, but bars the chickens. We find it a great convenience.—I.W.D.

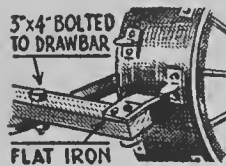
Underwater Light

It is sometimes necessary to do some searching under water for dropped objects. Ordinary pilot lights are unsafe and should not be used, but a safe underwater light can be made by the use of rubber covered wire and a bulb that is carefully sealed from the water with a non-conducting plastic material. The important thing is to keep all wiring and contact points dry, and this necessitates careful insulating.—W.F.S.



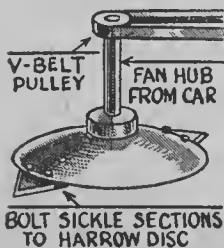
Lug Scraper

A scraper for a lug tractor can be readily made from a length of three-by-four wood stock with pieces of heavy flat iron bolted on the ends, as shown. Bolt the assembly to the drawbar, so that the scraper ends project between the rows of lugs on the wheels.—A.B., Sask.



Weed Cutter

In the weed cutter shown I made the cutter wheel out of a disk from a disk harrow and the hub from a car fan assembly. For the cutting units I fastened on two sickle sections opposite each other with stove bolts so they can be replaced. By reversing the half twist in the belt both cutting edges will be used before it is necessary to sharpen the blade.—I.W.D.



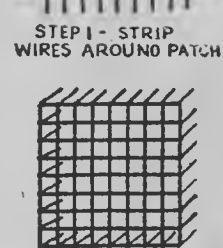
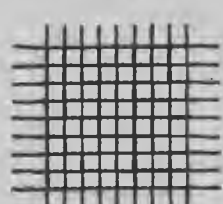
Cuts Tough Roots

Here is an idea for sharpening a plow share so it will do a better job of cutting alfalfa roots, especially when the share begins to get dull. Grind the share on an emery wheel so that it has a scalloped appearance. If these are kept sharp they cannot slide along the edge and fail to cut as they sometimes do with a straight-edged share.—I.W.D.



Patching Screens

Holes in screens can be easily mended with another piece of screen.

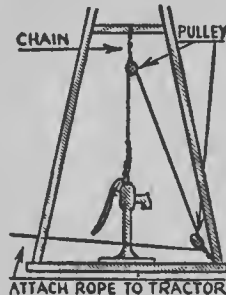


STEP 2 - BEND AT RIGHT ANGLES

the screen being patched and finally clinch the ends.—W.F.S.

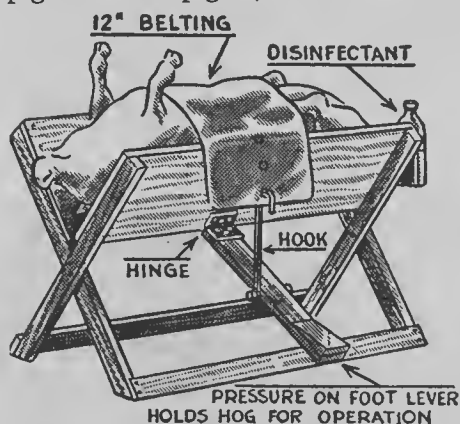
Lifting Well Piping

If you have a windmill over your well it is easy to lift the piping or cylinder. We use a chain eight to ten feet long to fasten a pulley just below the windmill tower platform, and also chain a pulley to one of the corner anchors of the tower. A rope is run through the upper pulley, then through the lower one, and pulled with a car or tractor. A chain is fastened to the rope and looped around the pump or piping. Heavy boards laid across the tower connectors allow a man to guide the pipe and remove defective parts.—I.W.D.



Cutting Pigs Alone

A raised trough, as shown in the illustration, is handy for castrating pigs. Lift the pig in, and fit the hook



so that the belting will be pulled tight over the pig by the pressure of your foot on the lever. The pig is held still while you do the operation.—R.L.P.

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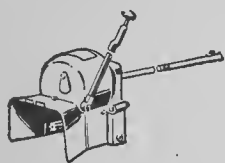


The "88" Diesel is a giant when it comes to lugging, even when you're pulling 4 bottoms. But, oh, how it babies your fuel bills! The diesel burns only 6 gallons of fuel to 10 with a gasoline tractor—at about half the cost per gallon. It's a true diesel, too...no second tank, no second engine...the "88" starts and runs on diesel fuel. Starts quickly, even in cold weather—the Oliver pre-

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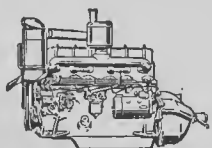
...and here come the features



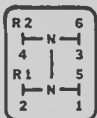
Direct Drive Power Take-Off



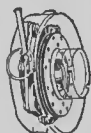
Rubber Spring Seat



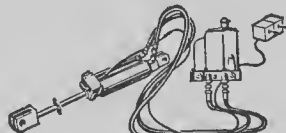
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The Rural Church

Continued from page 7

then comments that he can now understand what the churches are up against. A few years ago the people would have convened a prayer meeting in the church, to seek for the meaning of the strange visitation from heaven. The coming of scientific study, has brought a new and revolutionary understanding of the nature of the world, and has upset and uprooted many of the traditional loyalties.

The church has not only survived, but is increasing in vigor on many fronts, and for good reason. Human nature, with its strengths and weaknesses, has not been altered by the changes around us. The conflict of good and evil in the human soul (or heart, if you prefer the term), the unpredictable turns in the experience of life, the burden of guilt, or worry, or of suffering, and the undying hope of the person for fulfilment in some ultimate destiny, are factors of experience, which incline people irresistibly toward a form of religion which can provide the answers. And it can be said confidently that no fundamental doctrine of the Christian church has been disproved or denied by the investigations and discoveries of modern learning. Indeed, Christians move forward under the impetus of the Holy Spirit, who came to guide us into all truth.

The changes in the community will necessitate changes in the program and arrangements of the church. If the old community based on the proximity of neighbors has been lost, the church may become the center of a larger community, based on the decision of its members to live in a neighborly fashion. If mechanization has meant a sparse population, it has also meant better roads and cars so that a church can easily serve a much broader community.

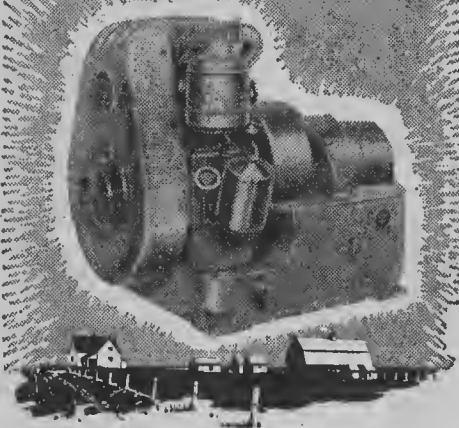
SOME of these claims may be examined more closely and illustrated in the experience of a pastoral charge. In a recently developed mixed farming district, the minister serves an area covering 11 townships. One generation ago the same area was served by a minister who walked from home to home through long miles of virgin country, and held services in homes as occasion permitted. One church was built and a cemetery established, which served for all.

Neighborly visits were frequent and were the highlights of the social calendar. The open parties in the larger homes had a quality of friendliness and good humor that enriches the memory. Now the country is full of people. Families migrated from all parts of Europe and dug into the heavy bushland. Groups of families took refuge from their defeat on the prairies, and got another start on the grey-wooded soil. The railroad was completed. Hamlets and villages grew rapidly and have become new centers for the commercial activities of the communities.

The revolution has now struck full force. Powerful brush cutters clear a quarter-section at a time, obliterating at a stroke the trails the neighbors used to take, and on which the minister trudged his way. Settlers shop regularly in the city 50 miles away, and travel up to 20 miles to curl. Their children take the family car or truck and may try out any, or all, of

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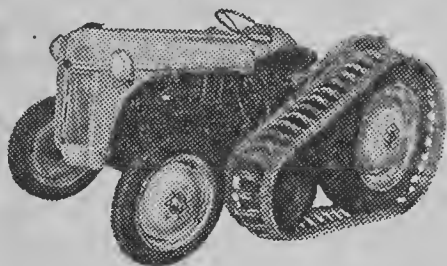
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the several dance halls in a 50-mile drive. No one has time to visit for the sake of visiting. They are frequently in and out of one another's homes, but always in a hurry. Recreation is something which can be bought in the theatre, in the dance hall, in the curling rink and pool hall. But it doesn't re-create: not until it becomes a function of the community, a form of neighborliness. So, when the church plans a social evening of games, square dancing and films, neighbors, who come somewhat dutifully at first, sit down and visit, and later talk for days about the wonderful visit they had.

The church has in its body the secret of community life; and if the minister and members of the church will exercise initiative and imagination, the community will grow around it. Not every community member will become a supporter of the church. Community projects may arise quite aside from church activity; yet it will be true, as in the old days, that within the walls of the church building beats the heart of the community.

THE drastic changes brought about in the community by mechanization have enabled the church to undertake a program never dreamed of a generation ago. The minister drives 55 miles each Sunday to conduct four services in different communities, with less expenditure of time and energy than his predecessor spent for one service per month. Nineteen thousand miles per year is no strain on the driver of a new car: yet it enables him to work in community projects and to visit over the entire area. The same mechanical revolution has made it possible to carry complete film equipment into rural schools and community halls, and to employ the powerful medium of sound films for community and church work. There are rural areas where the population is too sparse for even this type of travelling ministry; but in any case, with the mechanical equipment now available, the church can embark upon widespread revision of boundaries, and upon an organization of work never before possible.

The strong forces of centralization which seem to draw life from the country to the town, and which have resulted in the rapid growth of towns, may also be utilized by the church, provided it can overcome the social barrier between town and country folk. Their business relationships may be good, and country people will spend many hours in town for various purposes: yet, a kind of social barrier is there, which means that they seldom even think of visiting in each other's homes and they do not easily meet in community affairs.

"Why don't the country people come to our Home and School Association?" "Why don't the country families come to church?" The country families say: "Those are town affairs. We don't feel at home there."

The church has, in the Christian understanding of life, the basis for improving such relationships and can actively promote them by providing rural and urban representation on the church boards, and by arranging its program of work so that frequent visits are made back and forth. The church may even sponsor open discussions between town and country folk. In the area under study, the town band has wisely decided to lend its services to community picnics and sports days in the neighboring districts. Each spring

the six congregations of the pastoral charge join together on one Sunday for a Rural Day Service, and a community visit in the community hall of the oldest rural appointment.

To assist farmers by placing the results of agricultural science at their disposal, the district agriculturist annually arranges short courses each year, which are addressed by special speakers. The minister listened to experts in field crops and in soil management present vivid stories—rather, preach stirring sermons—on the consequences of good and bad practices in farming. They documented their claims with pictures and statistics and pointed their remarks quite directly at the listening farmers for their decision and practise. The news they had for farmers was good news for those who heard and put what they heard into practise, but was the reverse for those who heard, but did not revise their cropping practices.

These men were preaching a gospel of the soil, a part of the Christian Gospel, for which a minister would have added scriptural documentation. Surely this was a picture of the work of the rural church. The two experts in their respective fields are active church laymen, though they appeared on the program simply as officials of the department of agriculture.

There is something strengthening in the knowledge that God set man on earth to till it and care for it; and that the farmer is, therefore, a servant in the vast creative productive power of God. There is something frightening and awesome about the realization that the abuse of the soil and the continuance of faulty practices is an abuse of stewardship and is, therefore, both socially and morally wrong.

The church has the responsibility of declaring the will and the ways of God and of bringing the vast resources of his love to strengthen and direct the lives of men. A vision of the rural church doing its full job is finding fulfilment in an Alberta churchyard in which a Tyro Boys' Club have begun farming operations with the assistance of the district agriculturist. The boys learn soils, varieties, and the use of fertilizers, as a part of their Christian education in the church. They practise stewardship in contributing half the profits of the work to the church; and take particular pride in being able to provide baked potatoes for the church's Pot Luck Supper. At the same time, the congregation is at work, with the assistance of the D.A. and the horticulturists of the Experimental Station, to plan and redecorate the churchyard and cemetery, using the most beautiful and suitable decorative trees and shrubs developed.

From that churchyard and from the work and worship enjoyed within its bounds, families throughout the entire community may obtain seed potatoes, their choice of shrubs and perennials, instruction in the Christian faith, the comfort of a knowledge of God, the joy of a worshipping fellowship in the church, and a right to bury their loved ones in a place of beauty and peace. Practical? Of course. "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."

(Note: The Rev. Gerald M. Hutchinson writes from a rural Alberta pastorate, and out of an experience founded on a farm upbringing in central Alberta. —Ed.).

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FARM YOUNG PEOPLE

Jack Levring and Harvey Dahl (extreme right) represented Saskatchewan 4-H'ers in dairy cattle judging at the Royal Winter Fair last fall.



Club Members Learn to Speak

Taking part in 4-H club work gave these young men confidence to get on their feet and talk

"WHEN I first tried to speak in front of our club members a few years ago, my knees shook, my hands didn't seem to be in the right place, and I felt pretty awkward about it all."

This is Harvey Dahl's description of himself, but those who have heard him describe his trip to the Royal Winter Fair judging competition last fall, wouldn't guess that it took a lot of effort to develop his confidence and ability on the platform. When he spoke to the Saskatchewan Dairy Convention at Regina, he began with a free and easy manner, captured the eager attention of the listening crowd and kept them interested while he told them how valuable 4-H club work had been to him. Once he gets started, he says, he feels right at home talking in public now, and calls it the most valuable thing he has learned from his five years in 4-H club work.

Harvey, who is 18 years old, and Jack Levring, 21, were members of the Melfort Dairy Team, and together they represented Saskatchewan at the Royal Winter Fair's Canada-wide 4-H judging competition. They placed third among the nine teams competing, and they both agree that a big share of that success must be attributed to the way they described their placings to the official judges.

By nature, Jack is much quieter than Harvey, and he still says, "Before I got into this 4-H work, I couldn't get up on my feet and talk at all."

Now when he gets up and gets started, he loses his shyness and expresses pretty clearly his reasons for being there. Let's see how Harvey and Jack learned to express themselves so well.

When Harvey started into club work, he had to begin giving his reasons for placing classes of beef, or dairy cattle, or hogs. Four years of that made a big difference, he now believes. It gave him more confidence, and as he got used to talking and learned how to work up enthusiasm for his subject, he forgot how awkward his hands and feet used to feel, and became more comfortable on the stage.

Jack was the quiet one, but giving reasons on livestock classes gave him his start. He was soon elected secretary of his beef club and had to give

reports and take part in meetings. Before long his shyness didn't show as much.

Then last fall, Harvey and Jack were chosen as team-members to represent Melfort in dairy club competition, and training began in earnest. When they won out over all Saskatchewan dairy clubs, coaches Bert Clark and Bob Brack, of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, took them, and other club members who were to make the Toronto trip, on two intensive weeks of judging work.

Day after day they judged animals, and at night, far from being finished, they gathered around a table to discuss their work. The eight club members each would put questions to other members at the table. A good answer was expected, and it was just as important to give it in a clear, straightforward manner, as it was to have the right answer, for nine critical listeners were around the table, too.

When questions were answered, coaches Bert and Bob were quick to point out how they could improve. Speakers who didn't talk up clearly, or those who droned on with "oh's" and "ah's" while they searched for a word or thought, were promptly checked up. It was then that they must learn; not after they had returned from Toronto.

Around the table the questions went, and the answers came, slow and hesitant at first, but as the evenings went on, more forceful and sure, as the competitors gained confidence and took up the friendly contest to be the best speaker of the night.

"They were pretty tough on us," Harvey grins now, "but all those criticisms helped. By the time I went to Toronto I felt a lot more practiced than ever before."

Harvey was asked lately if he thought anyone who wanted, could learn to speak.

"Sitting around and wishing, or reading books alone, won't help much," he suggested, "but anyone can improve his ability to speak, if he wants to. We aren't likely to become Winston Churchills, but by getting up and taking part in some activities, we can all improve."

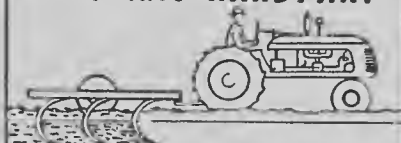
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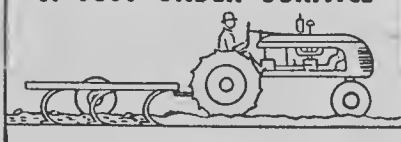


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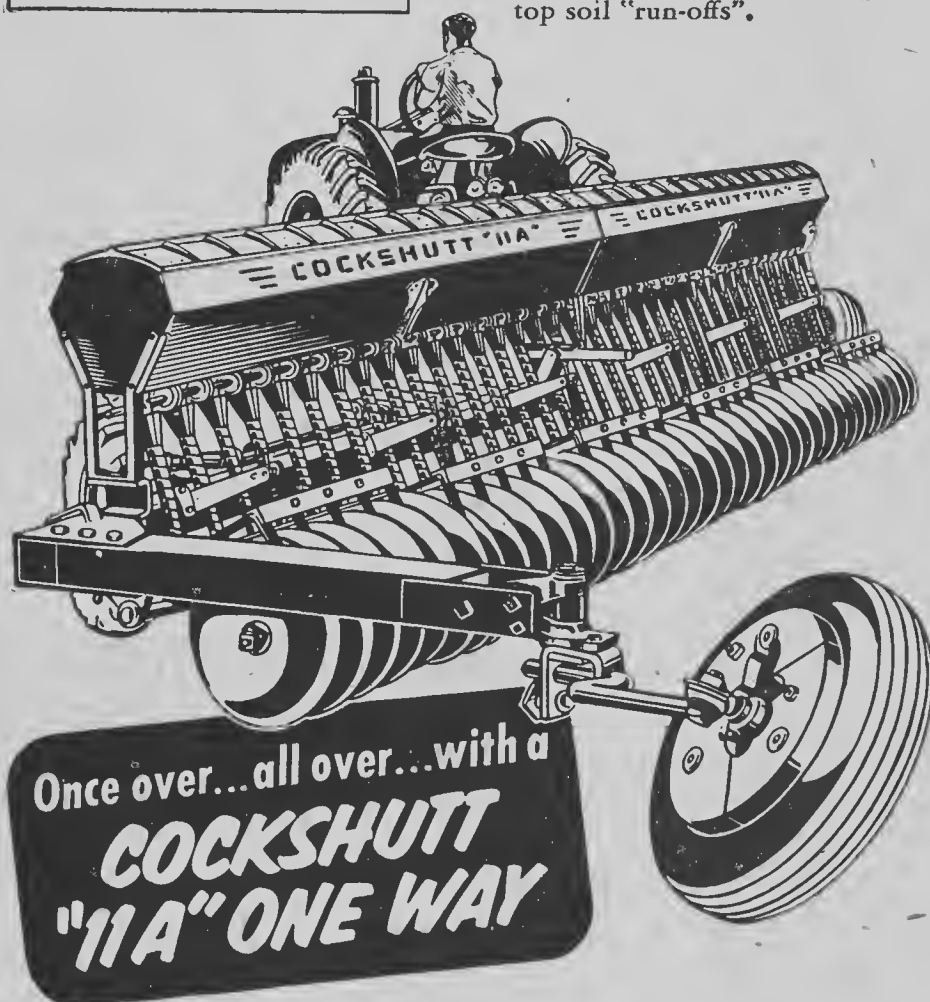


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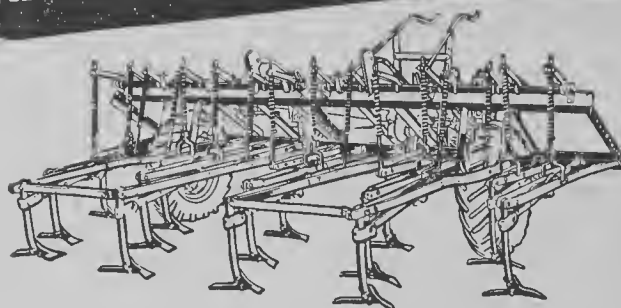
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It's Always Time For Farm Fires

November through to March are the months of heavy farm fire losses. Chimneys are among the commonest causes. Pipe brackets sag, mortar crumbles, liners crack. Overheated flues send out sparks, and trouble starts. You can lessen fire hazards by checking your pipes and chimneys frequently, taking them down twice a year to clean out soot.



If fire does occur, your fire insurance policy is a supremely important document. So take good care of it. Put it beyond risk of fire or loss by keeping it in a safety deposit box at your local branch of Imperial Bank, along with your other valuable papers.



Remember too, that many fires today are caused by overloading electric wiring with too many appliances, causing them to heat up. Have your local electrician check your wiring to see if it is heavy enough, and do not use heavier fuses than recommended. During the hot dry weather of July and August, grass and bush fires, often started by children playing with matches, can cause considerable damage. A good investment is a fire extinguisher in the home, barn or other important building. Remember, replacement values are higher today than when your buildings were built.

It will pay you to keep all valuable papers in a safety deposit box at your local branch of Imperial Bank. Only YOU have admittance to it, and your bonds, will, insurance policies, etc., are SAFE from fire, loss, or theft. The cost is very small for the protection and freedom from concern you get in this way.



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Reflections from a Farmers' Meeting

An old-timer attends the annual meeting of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture

by J. ALBERT HAND

IT is a far call back to the boisterous and sometimes hectic meetings of grain growers close to 50 years ago, when men of the soil undertook to put an end to at least some of the grievances surrounding the marketing of the crops they grew under hardships and handicaps. As editor of one of the farm papers of that day I took pride and delight in listening to leaders, and would-be leaders, as they threshed out the details of their problems and possible solutions. By determined effort these leaders, along with the cohorts that gathered around them, made creditable progress within a few years. They laid foundations on which the rapid progress of the past two or three decades became possible.

These pioneering efforts at farmer organization in the West had at least a measure of guidance in what had been going on in Ontario during the '90's, when J. L. Haycock was kingpin in the farmer-sponsored Patrons of Industry, which foundered and sank on the shoals, or rocks, of an indiscreet, or unhealthy, admixture of business and politics. Within a few years the United Farmers of Ontario was strong and vigorous, and proved to be a pattern for farmer organization in other provinces. What has happened in recent years through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, with provincial units, is common knowledge to all who take an intelligent interest in affairs relating to agriculture. Throughout the years, no matter what the name of the organization, and regardless of the province in which a meeting was held, discussions and deliberations have been consistently on a high level.

EARLY in January, the annual meeting of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, in Toronto, gave opportunity to compare present-day farmer meetings with those of bygone years. Much has happened in these decades. Perhaps more has happened to farmers, than to those in most other occupations. Had the leaders of that earlier era been able to attend this recent meeting, their first surprise would have been the generous sprinkling of ladies in a gathering of over 400. They would have been amazed at the number of young men—and young ladies, too—in the '30's and under, many of them taking part in the discussions like veterans. They would have found a well-dressed crowd, the men on a par with what is seen at big business affairs, and the ladies smartly clad to suit the occasion. They would have been pleased with the measure of enthusiasm that pervaded all the sessions. It was not so much the brand that comes from the fighting spirit, but rather an enthusiasm which is accompanied by a calm and deliberate determination to help solve a wide variety of problems met by farmers in connection with the production and marketing of all the products of Canadian farms.

One outstanding feature of this Ontario meeting was a panel discussion: "Where are we going in the agricultural industry?" With portable loudspeakers available for the panel, and a number on the floor, through which

delegates could ask questions, helpful advice and information on farm topics and farmer problems aroused keen interest for many hours. Planned marketing, price controls, ceiling prices, floor prices, and substitutes for butter and cream were of primary concern.

At times there was enough heat in the discussion to bring back memories of the days of the Grain Growers' Associations, but the panel held to a strict urge for intelligent thinking. It was emphasized that production controls were difficult because no person or group of persons could come near to hitting the nail on the head in connection with the crop or crops in question. Too much depended on whether it rained or didn't rain. It was urged that, with facts submitted by our economists, farmers should regiment themselves and say what should be done under the circumstances. In regard to subsidies, it was pointed out that in the initial stages benefits might accrue to the producers, but that sooner or later they would result in higher prices to producers and in higher cost to the consumers with most of the benefit to the latter. Quota controls were pronounced as being worthy of consideration on certain types of products and in limited areas, but doubtful or even harmful in the case of young men starting in farming since in many products it would restrict the opportunity of expanding.

THERE is ample evidence that great progress has been made since this organization came into being in 1936. At that time only ten units in the province gave support, and the finances were insufficient to maintain a staff. Men who worked in the offices of supporting organizations did the work "on the side." As a branch of the Canadian Chamber of Agriculture, it was called the Ontario Agricultural Conference. In 1937 it became the Ontario Chamber of Agriculture. In 1940, in conformity with a change in name for the national farm organization, it became the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. By 1945, it was found possible to engage a full-time secretary. In 1952, the supporting membership had grown to 82 units and the contributions received from member organizations and commodity groups totalled over \$63,000.

From the start the O.F.A. has had loyal support from a wide circle of younger farmers who had plenty of enthusiasm, and enough of the older men to preserve a healthy balance. Their first secretary-manager was V. S. Milburn, whose initiation into the farmer movement was when, as a high school student of 17, he went with his father to a milk producers' meeting in Peterboro. His chief recollection is that he was amazed at the speaking ability of the farmers on that occasion. Soon he belonged to the Junior Farmers and became secretary of the Local Club, No. 519. In the '30's he was elected a director of United Farmers' Co-operative. The secretaryships of the Milk Producers' League and of Dairy Farmers of Canada followed to help equip him for the position he now holds.

The leaders of the O.F.A., with becoming modesty, made it clear that

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they did not claim to have measured up to 100 per cent in the handling of the many problems which confront Ontario farmers, but their record of performance in recent years indicated that real progress was being made. By positive and friendly approach to the government and by close co-operation with agricultural representatives, there was hope that their efforts would continue to bear fruit from year to year.

It would be folly to expect that the necessary adjustments in agriculture can be made in a year or two. One province alone cannot be expected to do the job. It could be possible, however, that out of the provincial organizations which constitute the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, might come, in due time, a master-mind embodying the gifts and the qualities of such men as E. A. Partridge, Henry Wise Wood, C. A. Dunning and T. A. Crerar—with a little of the vision of E. C. Drury added for good measure—so that a program based on what was uppermost in the minds of so many of those who took part in the O.F.A. meeting, might become a reality on a national basis.

McQuirk's Quirk

If money is involved the work tends to get done

SANDY McQUIRK was out in his machine shed one morning, industriously pushing a dollar bill through a hole in the floor, when his friend Angus happened in on him.

"Are you plain daffy," asked Angus, "or is that where you hide your hard-earned savings?"

"It's neither," said Sandy, giving the bill a final poke, "but since you're so curious, I suppose you'd like to know what I was doing."

"That I would," replied Angus.

"Well, I was just making it worth my while to pull up that floor board," explained Sandy. "You see, it's like this. I came out here this morning to do some puttering around, and when I pulled out my tobacco pouch a dime fell out of my pocket and rolled down that hole."

"So you went and put good money after bad," interrupted Angus.

"Oh, no, not at all, my boy. I figured that it wasn't worth the effort to pull up the floor just to get my dime back, so I put in the dollar to give me a real incentive to go to work . . ."

Angus laughed hard and long . . .

"You can laugh if you want to," said Sandy, "but you'll find out that that principle can be mighty profitable to you . . . especially where it concerns the Credit Union or Co-op. Take yourself," he continued, "you've got \$10 invested in our association and you just let it lay there, not payin' much attention either to the \$10, or to the organization. You don't attend meetings and you don't work for it. On the other hand, take me. I've got \$100 in that business, and I'm plugging for it all the time. I'm working for it because it's part mine, but it wouldn't be if I didn't have a respectable investment in it."

"I guess maybe you're right," admitted Angus.

"Of course I'm right," said Sandy. "Lay hold of that crowbar there and help me get up this plank."

(From the monthly letter of the Alberta Co-operative Activities Branch).



IN THE OIL BUSINESS you **PUT** before you **TAKE**

Since the Leduc field was discovered in 1947, the oil industry in Western Canada has poured a whopping \$900 million into exploring for new fields and developing the fields that have been found.

From this investment, the gross value of oil produced so far has amounted to about \$460 million. And the net to the oil companies has been far less, for out of this amount they have paid field operating expenses, royalties, taxes, and other charges.

How come? That's the oil business. Before a profit return is realized, a lot of risk money has to go to work.

In the meantime, the people are benefiting. As a case in point, since Leduc, more than \$160 million have accrued to the people of Alberta through oil industry payments to their government for royalties, rentals, and bonus payments. Across Western Canada, oil activity has brought increased government revenues, payments to farmers for surface use, new employment, and the lowest petroleum product prices in the country.

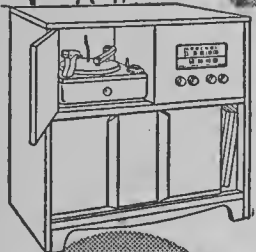
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MONTHLY

Wheat Board Annual Report

The Annual Report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the 1951-52 crop year contains considerable information of interest to western farmers. Problems encountered during the year, the volume and quality of grains delivered to the Board, the Board's selling policy, and the volume and destination of exports are dealt with in detail. The following synopsis deals only with a few highlights of the report.

The Canadian grain position during the year in review centered around internal factors arising out of unfavorable weather conditions, the large number of grades marketed by producers, and unprecedented quantities of out-of-condition grain. For the second year in succession producers delivered a large volume of low grade wheat which along with the carryover of low grade wheat from the 1950 crop, compelled the Board to continue its efforts in the merchandising of wheat not normally considered suitable for milling.

In addition, volume was an important factor in operations since the crop was by no means a small one. The 1951 prairie wheat crop was estimated at 529 million bushels as compared with 427 million bushels in the previous year. Barley and oats production was estimated at 574 million bushels compared with 411 million bushels in 1950. A substantial carryover of commercial stocks of coarse grains was also in evidence.

Board Selling Prices

The Canadian Wheat Board's price policy with regard to selling prices is indicated by the following quotation from the Board Report for the crop year 1951-52:

"From August 1, 1951, to October 24, 1952, the Board sold wheat under the International Wheat Agreement, basis the maximum price provided for in the Agreement. This price also applied to domestic sales.

"As in the preceding crop year, fluctuations in the Board's quoted prices for No. 1 Northern wheat for sale under the International Wheat Agreement were due entirely to the varying value of the Canadian dollar on exchange markets.

"The Board's quotations for No. 1 Northern wheat for sale under the International Wheat Agreement ranged from a high of \$1.90% per bushel in August, 1951, to a low of \$1.72% per bushel in September, 1952, the decline covering the greater part of the selling period of the 1951-52 pool and reflecting rising quotations for the Canadian dollar.

"Board quotations for Class II wheat increased steadily during the August-December period, 1951; the increase being from a low of \$2.35% per bushel in August, 1951, to a high of \$2.45% in December, 1951 (basis No. 1 Northern wheat in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver). The Board's Class II prices for No. 1 Northern wheat declined steadily in the January-July period, reaching a low of \$2.06% in June. Class II prices increased sharply in August, September and October, 1952.

"Throughout the pool period the Board maintained its Class II price for low grade wheat at the same level as

its selling prices for these grades under the International Wheat Agreement."

Barley and Oat Pools—1951-52

Board receipt of oats and barley during the 1951-52 crop year amounted to 133.1 million bushels and 130.6 million bushels respectively. To these figures were added three million bushels of oats and eight million bushels of barley transferred from the 1950-51 pools. Completed sales of oats from August 1, 1951, to September 26, 1952, amounted to 118.7 million bushels, the balance of 17.4 million bushels being covered by sales of futures contracts transferred to the 1952-53 oats pool. In the case of barley, completed sales to October 3, 1952, reached 127.5 million bushels with 11.3 million bushels covered by sales of futures contracts and transferred to the 1952-53 barley pool.

In disposing of oats in the 1951-52 pool, the Board sold 117.7 million bushels in the futures market and 17.7 million bushels were sold flat. In the case of barley, 107 million bushels were sold in the futures market and 31 million bushels were sold flat.

Board selling of oats in 1951-52 "was influenced by the slow rate of producers' deliveries, by the volume of oats which could be moved to terminal positions as the crop year progressed, by the quantities of damp oats which could be dried, and by the extremely large deliveries of oats by producers in the final three months of the crop year." During the months of May, June and July, Board receipts amounted to 60.3 million bushels, or 45.3 per cent of receipts for the entire crop year. Despite these heavy deliveries in the final three months, the Board's selling operations were completed by the end of August.

Oats exports were at a record level in 1951-52 and amounted to 69.6 million bushels. The principal market for western oats was the United States which took 58.6 million bushels. The other major markets for oats were Belgium and the Netherlands which took 8.3 and 1.8 million bushels respectively.

Foreign demand for Canadian barley was exceptionally good during 1951-52, exports amounting to 69.9 million bushels. These went principally to western Europe, United States and Japan. The largest European importers were: Belgium, 18.1 million bushels; Germany, 5.8 million bushels; Denmark, 3.3 million bushels; Netherlands, 2.8 million bushels, and Norway, 2.4 million bushels.

Exports to Japan and the U.S. were 15.1 million bushels and 10.2 million bushels respectively. An additional 21.4 million bushels were exported during August and September, 1952, with Japan, Germany, Belgium and the U.S. being the principal purchasers.

Barley prices advanced steadily during the first half of the crop year, the monthly average price for No. 1 Feed barley rising from \$1.17 per bushel in August to \$1.41 per bushel in January. Prices declined during February, March, April and May, the decline being about equal to the rise during the August-January period. Barley prices increased sharply during the August-September period of 1952.

COMMENTARY

Wheat Production			
	1950	1951	1952
	(Million bushels)		
Man. _____	50	52	57
Sask. _____	260	325	435
Alta. _____	117	152	172
Pr. Prov. _____	427	529	664
Other. Prov. _____	35	24	24
Canada _____	462	553	688

Board Receipts of Wheat by Grade		
Grade—	Million Bushels	Per Cent
No. 1 Northern _____	2.0	.5
No. 2 Northern _____	35.3	7.8
No. 3 Northern _____	159.3	35.1
No. 4 Northern _____	119.3	26.3
No. 1-4 Durum _____	9.1	2.0
No. 1-3 Garnet _____	2.7	.6
No. 5 Wheat _____	77.4	17.0
No. 6 Wheat _____	31.1	6.9
Feed Wheat _____	6.7	1.5
Other Grades _____	10.6	2.3
Total _____	453.9	100

Average Realized Wheat Prices		
	1951-52	
Sales—	Million Bushels	Price (1)
Int. Wh. Agreement _____	248.3	\$1.8011903
Domestic _____	70.0	1.8020668
Class II _____		
High Grade _____	36.7	2.3191958
Low Grade _____	88.8	1.8730024
To 1952-53 Pool _____		
High Grade _____	48.5	1.8049792
Low Grade _____	54.6	1.7375000
Weight losses (2) _____	3.9	
Total _____	551.1	

(1) Basis No. 1 Nor. Ft. William, Vancouver.
(2) Losses in transit, drying and reconditioning.

Monthly Average Spring Wheat Prices			
	Domestic (IWA)	Export (Class II)	Export over Domestic
1951			
Aug. _____	\$1.90%	\$2.36%	\$.46
Sept. _____	1.90	2.40	.50
Oct. _____	1.89½	2.39%	.50%
Nov. _____	1.87%	2.42%	.55
Dec. _____	1.84%	2.44	.59%
1952			
Jan. _____	1.80%	2.41%	.61
Feb. _____	1.80%	2.40	.59%
Mar. _____	1.79%	2.30%	.51%
Apr. _____	1.76%	2.26%	.50
May _____	1.77%	2.27%	.50
June _____	1.76%	2.17%	.40%
July _____	1.74%	2.11%	.36%
Aug. _____	1.73	2.16%	.43%
Sept. _____	1.72%	2.18%	.45%
Oct. _____	1.73%	2.21%	.48
Nov. _____	1.75%	2.27%	.51%
Dec. _____	1.74%	2.21%	.46%
1953			
Jan. _____	1.74%	2.18%	.43%

Domestic prices are exclusive of the six cents per bu. carrying charges effective since June 14, 1951.

1951-52 Pool Wheat Account (August 1, 1951, to October 24, 1952)			
1. Board Wheat _____	Bushels		
From producers, crop year 1951-52 ..	453,997,933		
From 1950-51 Pool Account _____	95,378,147		
From elsewhere _____	1,797,252		
Total _____	551,173,332		
2. Cost of Board Wheat _____		\$809,273,574	
3. Sales (Aug. 1, 1951, to Oct. 24, 1952) _____		\$770,790,621	
Value of wheat transferred to 1952-53 Pool, Oct. 24, 1952 _____		167,196,571	937,987,193
Surplus _____			128,713,619
4. Add recovery for storage, interest, etc. _____			18,580,757
5. Gross Surplus Oct. 24, 1952 _____			147,294,377
6. Operating Costs Aug. 1, 1951, to Oct. 24, 1952 _____			
(a) Carrying Charges incl. terminal storage _____	21,256,397		
(b) Interest and bank charges _____	2,909,825		
(c) Additional freight _____	2,619,319		
(d) Handling, stop-off and diversion charges _____	580,802		
(e) Drying, reconditioning, grade adjustments _____	2,408,567		
(f) Administrative and general expense _____	1,572,934		31,347,846
7. Surplus Oct. 24, 1952, in 1951-52 Pool Account _____		\$115,946,530	
8. Deduct: _____			
Prairie Farm Assistance Act Levy _____	\$1,157,425		
Cost of issuing final payment _____	262,601		1,420,026
Net _____			114,526,504
9. Add additional Interest (estimated) after Oct. 24 _____			58,608
10. Total surplus for distribution to producers _____			\$114,585,112

Board Receipts and Exports (by months, 1951-52)		
	Receipts (million bushels)	Exports
1951		
August _____		21.7
September _____	23.9	22.3
October _____	99.7	31.4
November _____	44.1	39.6
December _____	27.3	20.4
1952		
January _____	41.9	19.4
February _____	22.9	22.8
March _____	22.7	22.4
April _____	17.3	25.3
May _____	61.5	43.7
June _____	39.2	44.3
July _____	53.0	43.7
	453.9	357.0

Exports of Wheat and Flour (by countries)	
Europe:	
United Kingdom _____	127,692,501
Germany _____	15,929,996
Belgium _____	15,501,709
Italy _____	13,533,311
Netherlands _____	11,930,438
Ireland _____	8,408,862
Switzerland _____	7,677,909
France _____	6,766,788
Other _____	18,199,887
Total _____	225,640,401
Asia:	
India _____	18,141,254
Japan _____	16,926,942
Other _____	15,853,899
Total _____	50,922,095

Central America and Caribbean:	
Cuba _____	3,430,170
Trinidad-Tobago _____	2,359,535
Jamaica _____	1,606,591
Other _____	4,295,455
Total _____	11,691,751
South America	
Brazil _____	3,824,012
Peru _____	3,552,440
Venezuela _____	3,141,048
Chile _____	2,946,387
Bolivia _____	1,973,122
Other _____	1,787,834
Total _____	17,224,843
Africa:	
Union S.A. _____	6,104,937
Fr. Africa _____	2,601,321
Egypt _____	1,916,782
Other _____	1,952,946
Total _____	12,575,986
United States:	
Consumption _____	31,640,357
Mill. in Bond _____	7,327,562
Total _____	38,967,919
Grand Total _____	357,022,995

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The Outdoor Power Appliance



Tuffy with A-1 cultivator



Lawn Mowing



Fertilizing and Lawn Seeding



Hauling



Snow Plowing

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City _____ Zone _____ State _____



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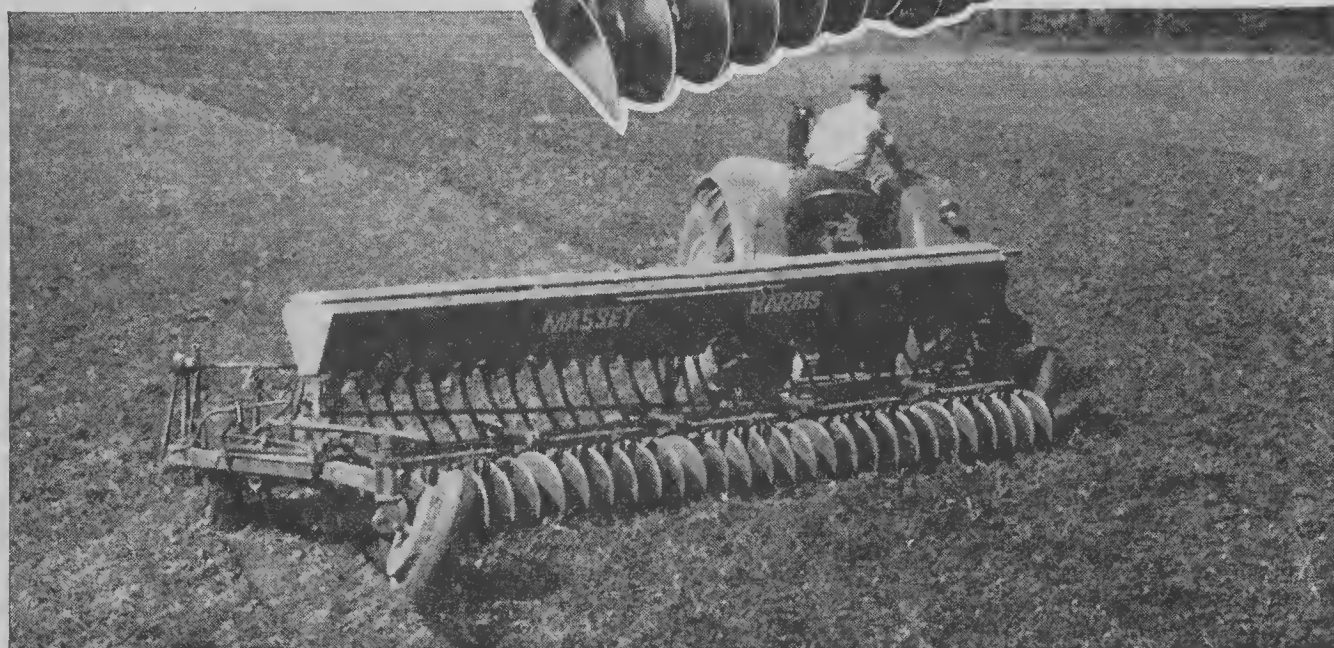
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of the

MASSEY-HARRIS 26 WIDE LEVEL DISC

Gives you

**UNIFORM GERMINATION
EVEN RIPENING
BETTER CROPS**



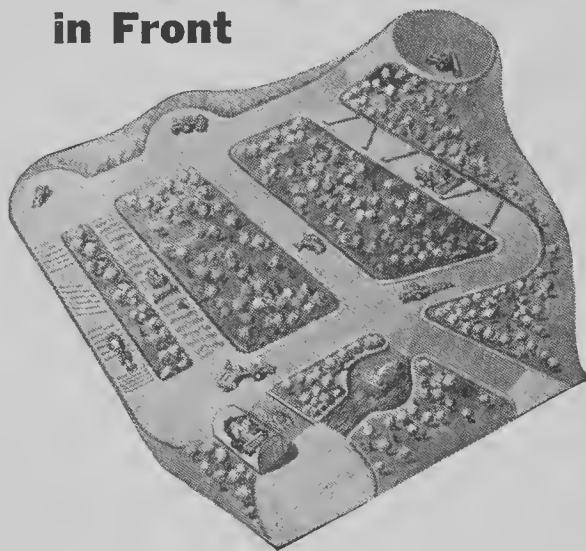
Two hitch points for each gang of six discs . . . and the M-H way of spring loading . . . makes all gangs in the 26 Wide Level Disc full floating. Leaves them free to move up or down to conform to uneven ground. Even in a seed bed of varying hardness you get uniform penetration. Your crop is sown at even depth. It means even germination, even ripening, with no gaps for weeds to flourish and grow.

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Besides its superior seeding ability, the M-H 26 has proven itself an ideal tillage implement. It leaves the land level, anchors the trash on top, covers large acreages with low cost for tractor fuel.

There are many other features that have helped to make the M-H 26 the most popular Wide Level Disc in Western Canada today. It will be time well spent to ask your M-H dealer about the patented Roto Lift, about the hydraulic system, about the easy changeover to transport position. See your dealer soon.

WORLD'S FIRST SCIENTIFIC TEST TRACK Puts Massey-Harris Machines Farther Out in Front



In 1953, Massey-Harris Wide Level Discs (and most other Massey-Harris machines) will be stronger, tougher, than ever before. Here's why. Last year, Massey-Harris built the first scientific test track ever constructed by a farm implement manufacturer. On this track, Massey-Harris machines are tested and proved under conditions that put more stress and strain on every nut, bolt, bar and bearing than they will ever have to meet in farm work. Machines that stand up on the test track, will stand up anywhere. Look for the "Track Tested" sticker on the machines you buy.

MASSEY-HARRIS

COAST TO COAST MASSEY-HARRIS OFFERS MOST



Farm Leases . . .

Continued from page 9

livestock for a share of the returns. Where cattle are involved, the owner usually supplies the grade females and a purebred herd sire, and receives a half-share in the increase. Deaths in the original females are first made up out of the undivided increase. Settlement is generally arrived at every three years, in one of two ways. The owner may have first choice, and the renter second choice, alternately, until the increase is divided between them; or, the tenant may divide the increase into what he considers to be two equal groups; and give the owner his choice of either group.

In some ranching areas where one party supplies the females and sires, and the other party all the feed, pasture and management, they sometimes divide the increase 40 per cent to the owner and 60 per cent to the lessee, instead of on the 50-50 basis. This is because the established ranchers are in control of all the grazing lands and outsiders cannot get into the cattle business, unless they buy a ranch, or persuade a rancher to take some females on shares.

Sheep are also put on a 50-50 basis, but the division of the increase is made each fall, or at the most every second year, the owner retaining full ownership of the original herd or flock. When the increase that is jointly owned is sold, the proceeds are divided. With pigs, the owner generally supplies a sow, or sows, and either gets one-quarter of the increase, or two pigs raised to market weight, from each litter. As a rule, arrangements of this kind are only temporary, and as soon as the renter gets sufficient stock from his share to meet his requirements, he no longer wants to rent the stock and the owner has to find another renter, or sell his stock.

Where registered purebreds are involved, the investment of the owner is considerably higher, whereas the renter contributes nothing more than in the case of grades. Here, the rental shares are quite often somewhat different. With registered beef cattle the owner sometimes demands full ownership of the first calf, or the first heifer, after which all other offspring are owned jointly, and equally divided periodically. Where dairy cattle are involved, the owner generally takes a half-share of the purebred increase, and one-eighth share of the returns from milk and cream sold. This is where the renter supplies all labor, feed and shelter for the livestock, and the owner supplies only the females and herd sire. The owner of purebred cattle generally controls the breeding operations and requires that the herd be maintained under the accredited herd system for the control of tuberculosis; and may even require blood testing. The tenant must be a good livestock man for such ventures to succeed, and the owner must be equally well informed.

TENANCY may be a stepping stone to ownership and many farmers would like to pass their land on to their sons, or to some responsible young man, without making it a gift. In such cases the arrangement must provide the former landowner with an income while he is still alive, and, at the same time relieve him of most of the work and responsibility.

The "Agricultural Ladder" plan allows the son, or sons, or other party, to go through several stages of tenancy before they become landowners. In the first stage, the owner supplies everything. In addition, he pays the other party a monthly wage—the going wage, or at least a fair wage—and either a small share of the proceeds from all sales from the farm, say ten per cent, or a portion of the net profit, possibly 25 to 50 per cent. Unless accurate books are kept, the net profit cannot be accurately determined. This stage generally lasts for about one year, sometimes longer. Then the other party takes over and furnishes the less expensive machines. These he may have bought from the owner. He also supplies all the man labor and receives a larger share of the proceeds, 20 to 25 per cent, or 40 to 50 per cent of net profits; and he may receive a yearly wage also. The owner supplies the land, pays taxes, and in some cases provides the more expensive machines.

THE next step, the operator furnishes all farm machines (including repairs), power, labor, and owns one-half of the livestock. The owner furnishes the land, buildings, possibly some of the more expensive machines, half the livestock, seed, and feed, and one-half the general operating expenses. The proceeds from everything sold from the farm are divided equally. If the other party does well under this lease, he may eventually be able to buy the farm outright, or inherit it on the owner's death.

Those who are interested in working out father and son arrangements should obtain the report on—"A Father and Son Business Arrangement for Prairie Farmers"—prepared by the Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This may be obtained by writing to the extension service of any provincial department of agriculture in the three prairie provinces. Agricultural representatives should have copies. This bulletin describes in some detail the important points for consideration in drawing up an agreement. It has a specimen

everything is owned in the father's name, many complications may arise on the death of the father. The succession duty and the income tax officials will consider everything as part of the estate of the deceased, and will levy taxes accordingly. All the property, including bank accounts and contents of deposit boxes standing in the name of the father, will be frozen until the succession duties are satisfied and the income tax officials are assured that proper income taxes have been paid during the life of the father.

Much of the estate may have been accumulated from capital gains, on which there is no tax in Canada; but this may be difficult to prove after the death of the father. It would be much better, in such cases, if the father and sons would incorporate as a limited liability company, either under the Co-operative Act, or as a private joint stock company under the Companies Act. This provides for continuity, because the company does not die when any member, or shareholder, passes on.

All can establish ownership in the company by way of shares, or loan capital, or both. The younger members can buy out the older shareholders gradually, until the older ones partially, or completely, retire from the business. This avoids most of the complications that arise on the death of a registered owner of the land and other chattels. The business is put in proper order when the company is organized and while all the members are still living. It is therefore an easy matter to satisfy the authorities on the death of any shareholder of the company. It is well to include a clause in the by-laws of the company, that a bonus may be paid at the end of any year to each member of the firm, in addition to wages, or salaries. This largely avoids double taxation (paying income taxes on company profits, as well as personal income taxes on dividends paid to the individuals from the company profits). Such bonuses, as well as portions of any salary, may be retained on the company books as capital, either as a loan, or by allocation of shares covering the sum retained, but income taxes must be paid on it by the individual earning the bonus.

Partnerships should be avoided, because the parties are jointly and severally liable for each other's debts, whether incurred in their joint business, or their personal affairs. The liability of each shareholder in an incorporated company is limited to his shares in it.

Likewise, all leases or other agreements should be in writing, signed by all parties, and cover all of the important points agreed on. In the case of the "ladder plan" a separate agreement should be signed for each step, from hired man to owner. A landlord and tenant relationship is not considered a partnership. If people share profits and losses, they are partners. If they share revenues alone, they are not generally considered partners. It is well, particularly in father-and-son arrangements, to have a clause in the agreement similar to the following—"This agreement shall not be construed as giving rise to a partnership; and neither party shall be liable for debts or obligations incurred by the other, without written consent."

(Note: T. L. Townsend, a specialist in farm management with wide experience, is himself a purebred herd owner and farm operator.—Ed.).



Special leases are needed for cattle.

contract included in the report and outlines how the relative value of each party's contribution may be arrived at, so that a fair division of the revenue of the farm may be made each year, as the son gradually takes over until he owns all of the equipment and eventually all of the farm.

If a father and several sons jointly operate considerable land, but



When the ground freezes up, the northern prairie farmer hauls his "77" to the stack and bales his loose hay for easy feeding and storing.

Try to overwork a "77"!

Hand feeding from the stack or picking up from the windrow—you can't beat the capacity of

New Holland's twine-tie baler!

FEEDING loose hay from the stack, you'll break a pitchfork before you can overload the New Holland "77". It's the highest capacity twine-tie baler you can buy. It packages up to 10 tons of hay per hour . . . up to 100 tons in one day!

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of long, loose hay right now, ask your New Holland dealer to bring out a "77" for a demonstration. Prove to your own satisfaction that it's the fastest, most dependable baler you can own. And if you decide to buy, buy now. Your "77" can work for you all winter and be ready to go when summer baling comes. The New Holland Machine Company, a subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.

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Ask for New Holland Twine! This twine is certified by the United States Testing Company to have met rigid standards of quality, uniformity and strength. Look for the Seal of Approval that's on every bale of New Holland Twine.



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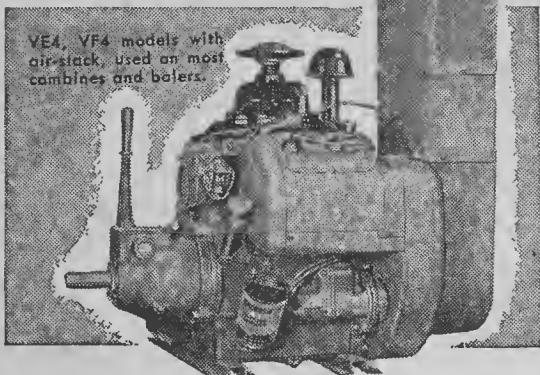
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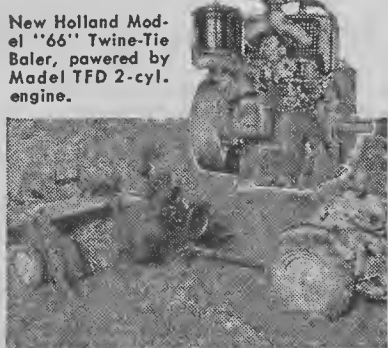
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New Holland Model "66" Twine-Tie Baler, powered by Model TFD 2-cyl. engine.

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Today, 12 leading makes of Pick-up Balers and 7 makes of Combines are Wisconsin-Powered. That's good news for you farmers because it gives you a wide choice of equipment . . . plus the assurance of the best power money can buy.

No matter what your operating and weather conditions may be, Wisconsin Air-Cooled Engines will take the toughest beating you can give them. And with an engine-powered baler or combine, you get uniform, steady power at all times, regardless of tractor slowdowns when the going is rough.

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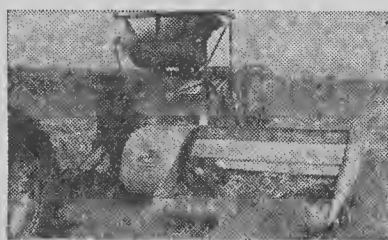


12 Leading Makes of Pick-Up Balers are Wisconsin-Powered.

7 Leading Makes of Combines are Wisconsin-Powered.



Case Model "A" straight-line header action Combine.



Gleaner "Six" Combine with windrow pick-up.



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A Tale of Luck

How the author got mixed up with Zarina, and a turkey, and a purebred bull

by G. H. HERBERT

I AM not superstitious . . . At one time you never could have convinced me that certain numbers have mysterious influences, sinister and otherwise, over the destinies and fortunes of humanity, until certain events happened, which set me wondering. This is what happened.

At one of the local fairs I was persuaded to enter a tent, which displayed a sign . . . "Know Your Fate" . . . "See What The Future Has In Store For You" . . . "Zarina Tells All" . . . Zarina proved to be a tall, dark female, apparently of eastern origin, attired in a flowing purple robe, whose face was veiled so that her dark, piercing eyes were the only parts visible.

My turn to delve into the future arrived, and after the usual preliminaries were over, she seized my left hand, apparently scrutinized the palm intently, and then asked me to pick out two cards from a pack that was lying face downward on the table. She took them from me and laid them face upward . . . They proved to be the seven and ten of diamonds . . . She concluded our seance by delivering this injunction: "Your lucky numbers are seven and ten . . . Your lucky month is April . . . The sign of the Zodiac for April is Taurus the Bull . . . Beware of Friday the 13th."

I left, thinking no more of the episode. A week later, while on my way home from town, I had occasion to visit a farm at which a turkey shoot was taking place. At one side of the house a siren was announcing to the world in general: "Come hither and cut the cards and win a turkey." I did, and I cut the ten of diamonds, and I did win it.

Not wishing to be hampered by carrying a turkey, I sold it for 50 cents, and then went on. On arriving home, my worse half informed me that the Home-makers were selling tickets for a draw, and the first prize was a purebred Aberdeen-Angus bull. I was ordered to invest 50 cents in the purchase of two 25-cent tickets. I did. This time I deliberately picked tickets inscribed with the magic numbers seven and ten. Number ten was first out of the hat, and I was informed that I was the proud possessor of a purebred Aberdeen-Angus bull.

Now, I don't like bulls. In fact, all bulls seem to have a personal spite against me. Every bull that sights me seems to have the impression that I am the cause of all the trouble in Bulldom, and promptly lowers his head, paws the ground, snorts, and prepares for mass attack.

Getting that bull from the owner, who lived over 30 miles away, was a gigantic task. For transportation there was only a small Ford truck available. The owner assured me that the bull was a very peaceful animal: in fact, he was so peaceful, that they had named him Ferdinand. It took five stalwarts to get him tied to the rear of the truck, and I promptly named him Stalin.

We were on our way. It was all right while we were on the level, but when it came to climbing a hill, Stalin

concentrated on retarding progress. Then I accidentally touched the horn, which gave off a loud blast. It acted like a charm, for Stalin took this as a challenge, and lowered his head for mass attack. All that he could accomplish was to assist progress, by pushing with his head on the rear of the truck; and thus, with a combination of bull power and horsepower, we ascended all hills triumphantly from then on.

We arrived home, disentangled Stalin from the truck, and rushed for safety. I took up a position in front of the stable door: Stalin sighted me and charged. I wasn't there when he arrived, and on he went, right into the stable. Such was his momentum that he crashed, with his head through the opposite wall. He was stuck, and could not free himself. This was where I wanted him, and luck was again with me. My son and I hog-tied him to the manger, and then released his head from the side of the barn.

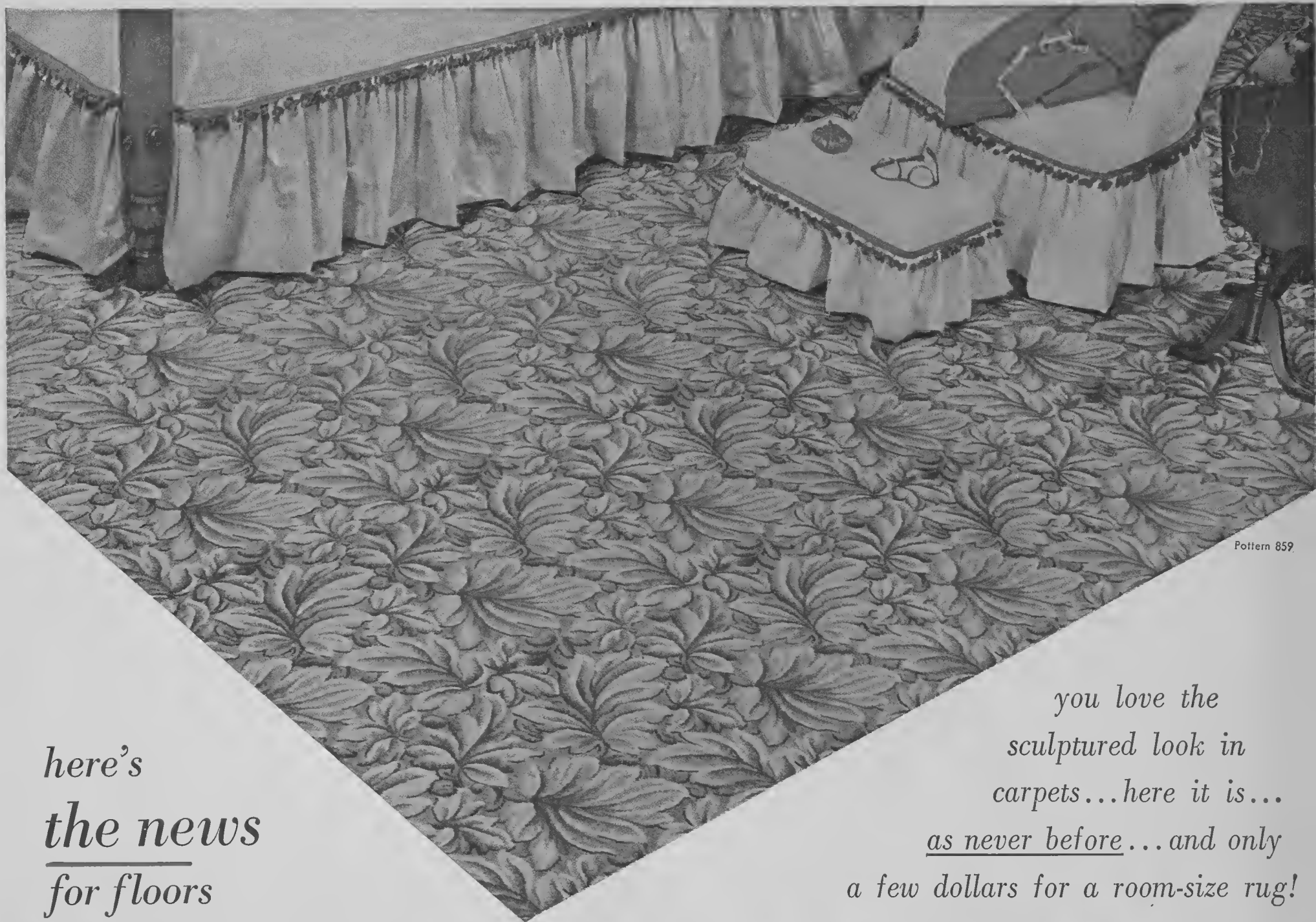
The fortune teller had told me that my lucky numbers were seven and ten. Well on an original investment of 25 cents, I had first won a turkey. Then I sold the turkey for 50 cents, and doubled my money. I had reinvested my 50 cents on two tickets inscribed with the magic numbers seven and ten, and won a bull. Zarina had insisted that my lucky month was April, and the sign of the Zodiac, whatever that is, was Taurus the Bull. Well, it was the month of April when I bought the tickets and won a purebred Aberdeen-Angus bull. As previously mentioned, I don't like bulls and they don't like me; so at the first opportunity I traded Stalin off for a cow and a calf and ten dollars. I am still wondering what she meant when she said, "Beware of Friday the 13th." Nothing has happened, as yet.

Electric Age

PIGS learn quickly to respect an electric fence. That's why I was so surprised one day to see an old sow fooling around so close to the wire. I hadn't seen my young pup come up behind me, but the pig had. She got his attention by grunting and tossing her head. Pup thought this must be a game and lunged for the sow's nose, missed it and came in contact with the charged wire. Wow! With a yelp the pup tore home, tail between its legs, while the old pig bounced off in the other direction happy that her strategy had worked.

Cocky, my pet bull-calf, was a bare six months old when he discovered how the electric fence worked. Somehow he connected the ticking in the little box nailed to the corner post with the jolt he had experienced when his sensitive nose had come in contact with the wire. So one noon I came home to find Cocky doing a war dance around the fencer which he had bunted off along with the two connecting wires.

He wasn't satisfied yet though, because the little box which contained a battery, still kept on its annoying ticking.—Tom Bird, Foxford.



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sculptured look in
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as never before...and only
a few dollars for a room-size rug!

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Hall Runners in 27 and
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Now — with Congoleum's new Duo-Depth — you get a play of light and shadow...you get the rich textured look...the illusion of a deep-piled sculptured carpet! Here it is in Shadow-Leaf, a graceful new design ...gleaming and dull surfaces, high and low, combine to give you an entirely new look of luxury for your floors. And to think that you can have a room-size rug in beautiful Duo-Depth at very low cost! Of course you get Congoleum's famous Gold Seal guarantee of satisfaction.

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1953 Studebaker Starliner coupe for five—white sidewall tires and chrome wheel discs optional at extra cost



Less than five feet high! Impressively long and wide! 1953 Studebaker Starliner coupe!
It's a new flight into the future—a new flair for today!

Announcing *The new Canadian*

A NEW 1953 CHAMPION 6

A NEW 1953 COMMANDER V-8

HERE is the most daring step forward of our times in automobile designing—a car utterly different in concept and sparkling with breath-taking originality . . . the new 1953 Studebaker . . . truly a new flight into the future!

This, unquestionably, is the first Canadian car with real foreign-car flair—an impressively long and racy Studebaker that's so very low most people can see right over it.



Actual color photograph

the New 1953 Studebaker

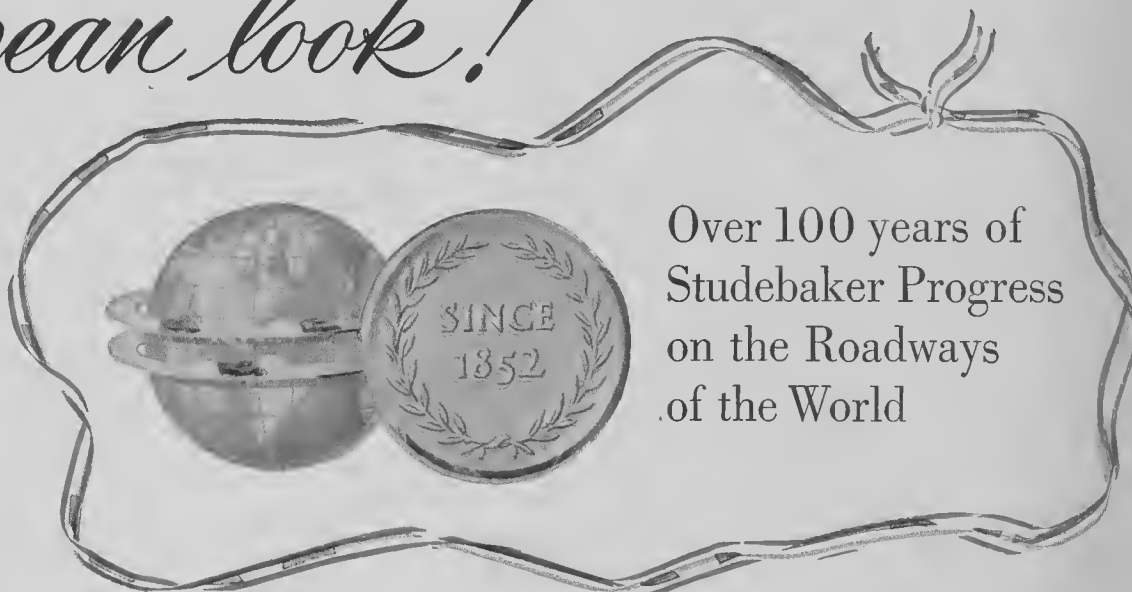
car with the European look!

This dramatic Studebaker gleams with enormous expanses of glass—it's completely new inside as well as outside—and it's finished and appointed to perfection.

More marvelous still, for all its continental distinction, this exciting 1953 Studebaker is down to earth in price.

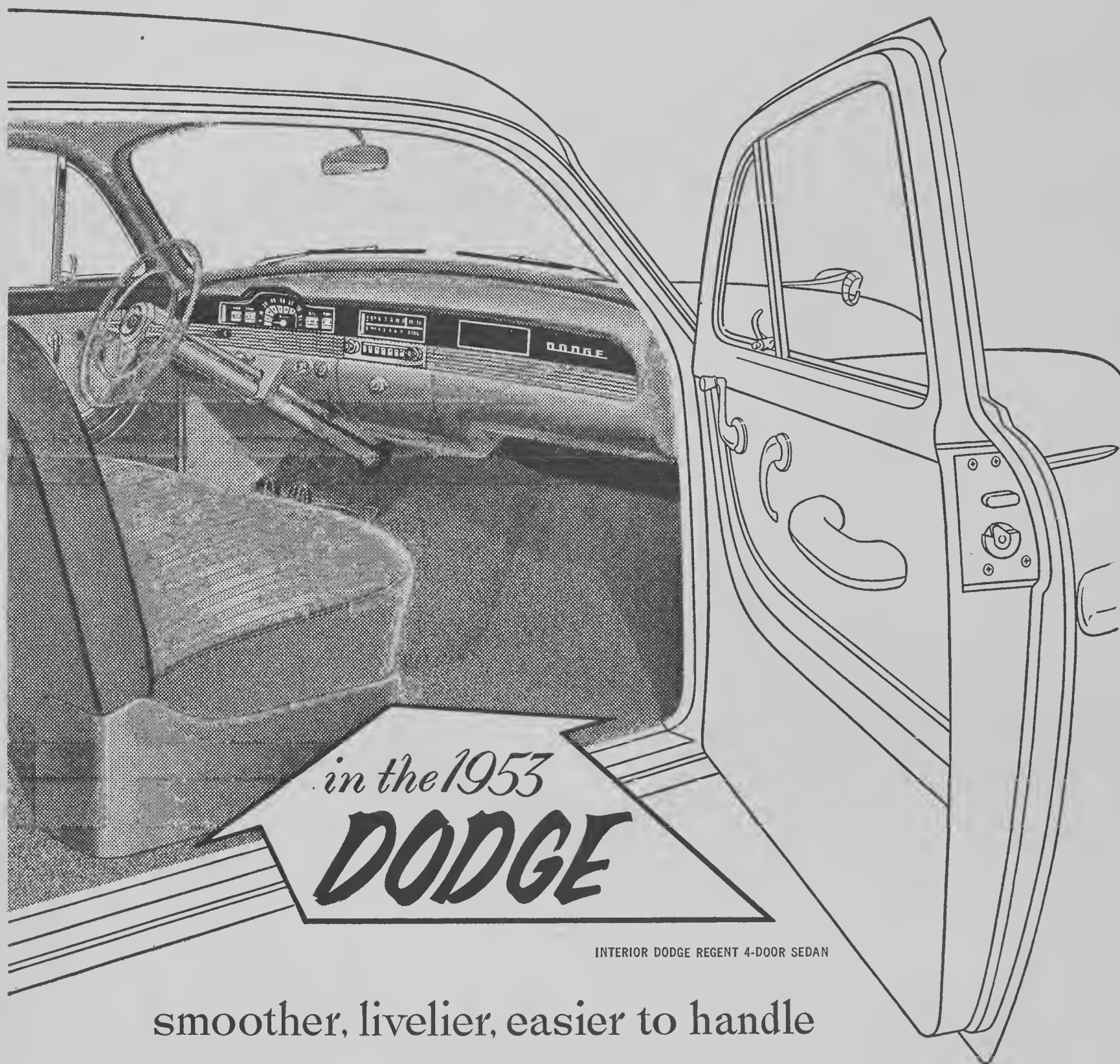
Stop in at a Studebaker showroom right away. See this new Canadian car with the smart, sleek European look.

Among the many new operating conveniences of the far-advanced 1953 Studebaker is automotive engineering's newest and finest achievement in power steering—available in the Commander V-8 at moderate extra cost.



Over 100 years of
Studebaker Progress
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New driving thrills await you,



INTERIOR DODGE REGENT 4-DOOR SEDAN

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DODGE CORONET HAS WORLD'S MOST MODERN V-8 ENGINE

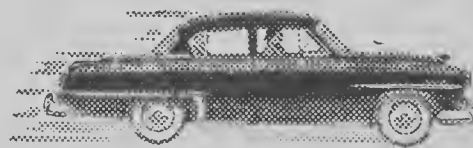
The Dodge V-8 engine in the Dodge Coronet models is of a design generally recognized as the ideal for power and economy. It brings you the triple power advantages of "dome-shaped" combustion chambers... short stroke design... high lift lateral valves. And it easily produces 140 H.P. on regular grade gas. Drive the new Dodge Coronet. Thrill to its surging power and its easy "no-shift" driving.

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Erosion

Continued from page 11

our most widely used phosphate fertilizer, to return the phosphorus removed by 30 bushels of wheat.

Except for some sandy soils and certain areas of peaty soils, our crops do not seem to benefit, at the present time, from additions of potash. There is, however, a fourth element, sulphur, which is deficient in some of the grey-wooded soils. This is particularly true, if legumes are being grown. The sulphur removed, even by legume crops, is not large; therefore, applications of fertilizers such as ammonium phosphate (16-20-0), or ammonium sulphate, usually supply enough sulphur for several years.

By comparison with more humid regions, the fertility problems of western Canada are few in number. Where fertilizer is required, relatively small fertilizer applications can adequately supplement nutrients supplied by the soil.

IN the long run, soil conservation and maintenance of fertility are the same. The most serious threat to our farming system is the continuing toll taken by erosion. Unfortunately, many people refuse to take soil erosion seriously. The reasons for this, range from the attitude that nothing can be done to prevent erosion, to the belief that erosion is not seriously harmful. It is true that erosion is not the real problem: it is a symptom, which points to the real problem, namely, that our soils are being impoverished to the point where they are no longer able to resist the forces of erosion.

We associate wind erosion with drought. We tend to believe that, with adequate moisture, wind erosion ceases to be a problem, yet wind erosion remains a continuing problem even in years of adequate moisture. Wind erosion merely proves that our land is being mismanaged.

The real problem is to develop a system of agriculture that will benefit the land and, at the same time, be economically sound. We know how to farm for the good of the land, but do we know how to make a living at the same time? Grain growing has been the basis of the prairie economy since 1900. It began on the open plains and gradually moved northward into the wooded regions. Weeds have followed grain growing, and water erosion is becoming an increasing problem on all rolling land.

Is less grain the solution? Not necessarily. In many areas we must decrease grain acreages to save the soil. This does not necessarily mean decreased grain production. If all farmers farmed as well as the best ten

per cent, we could decrease our grain acreage and still maintain, or even increase, production. Our better farmers usually manage to control erosion.

If our farming were always well adapted to local conditions, what would be the result? On the open plains, grain growing would dominate. Wise use of trash cover and phosphate fertilizers would go far to control erosion and maintain fertility. Yields would be increased. Rolling land would be seeded down to grass periodically, or in some cases permanently.

In the park belt and the wooded soil zone, farming can, and should, be more diversified. By all means grow grain crops, if it pays to do so. If each quarter-section had 30 to 40 acres of grass legume mixtures, grain yields would be increased: in many cases the quality of wheat would also be improved. By diversification the weed problem would become more manageable. The manure produced by the livestock required to balance such a farming program, would give a continual source of fertilizer, under wise management. To change from a grain-fallow farming system to a more diversified agriculture, could not be accomplished without effort and expense. Haying machinery would be required; more fences might need to be built. There are, undoubtedly, many cases where the expense and effort would be rewarded by increased returns.

CONDITIONS vary from year to year and from district to district, so that generalizations are dangerous. Nevertheless, it is, by and large, safe to say that if we farm to prevent erosion and to conserve the maximum amount of moisture where it falls, we will go far toward maintaining fertility. We hear so much about price supports, subsidies, tariffs and other political devices that we have a tendency to feel that therein lies the key to the permanency of prairie agriculture. Such things are important, though in themselves inadequate. We need to become conservation conscious also.

The wise use of our soil resources should always be uppermost in our minds. Here lies the key to agricultural permanency. We need to take the attitude of the old Nigerian chieftain who said, "I conceive that the land belongs to a vast family, of which many are dead, few are living, and countless numbers are still unborn."

(Note: R. A. Hedlin is assistant professor, Department of Soils, University of Manitoba.)



[Guide Photo

Dairy herds, like this one north of Winnipeg, assist soil stabilization programs.

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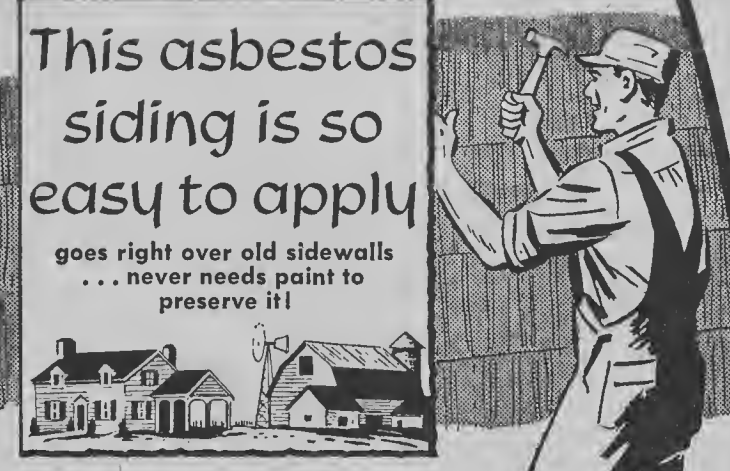
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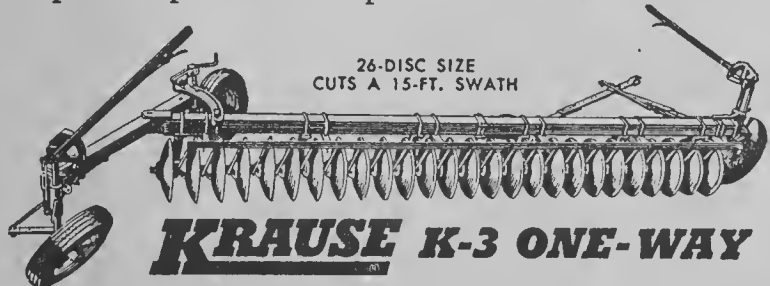


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Engine Lubrication Up to Date

Correct lubrication results in longer life for engine parts and a resulting lower fuel consumption

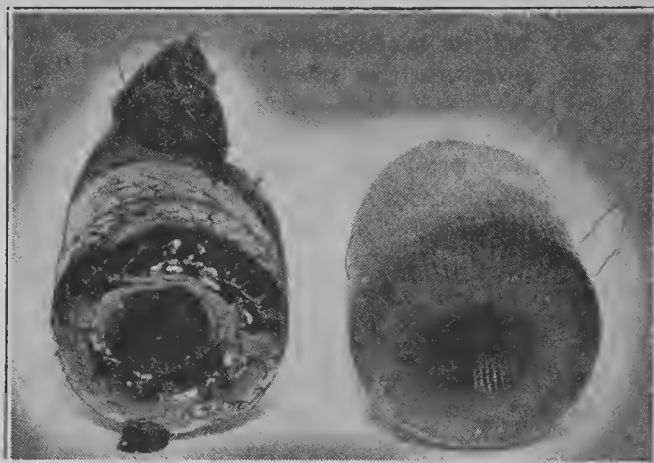
by J. PATERSON

EACH time a new engine model appears, new problems of lubrication are likely to arise. Perhaps the new engine is more powerful for its size, or new or different materials have been used in constructing it. Operating conditions vary also, and in our climate the most common problem is low temperature operation.

Regardless of all these factors, each engine operator must face an individual problem because of operating conditions peculiar to him and his farm. In all cases, however, an oil must do four complete jobs. It must provide an oil film to keep moving parts separate, provide an oil seal between piston, rings and cylinder, cool many of the engine parts, and clean the inside of the engine. Fortunately, the modern engine lubricates itself almost automatically, if given the proper weight, type or grade of oil, and if the lubricating system is properly serviced with some special consideration during cold weather.

The thickness of the oil film depends on the weight or viscosity of the oil. A heavy oil will provide a thicker film to keep moving surfaces apart, provided the oil is fluid enough to flow and that the engine is built with enough clearance between the moving parts to allow for the oil film.

For several reasons, the trend is toward the use of lighter oils: but it



The wrong type and weight of oil produced the oil filter at the left. The filter at the right still filters efficiently.

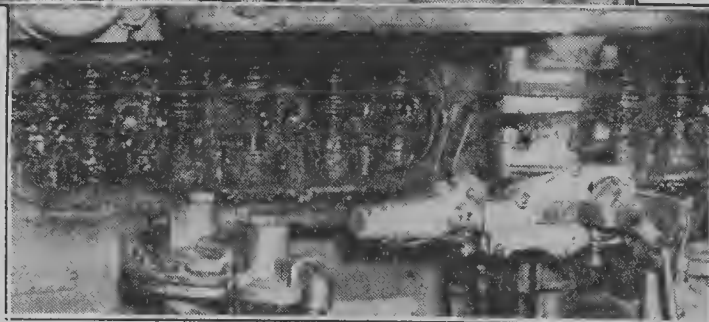
would flow at about 10 to 15 degrees below zero. This is not low enough for our Canadian winters, and for short runs, No. 10 should be diluted with ten per cent kerosene. For longer runs the kerosene tends to vaporize, and as it escapes through the crankcase ventilating system, it carries with it some of the lighter portions of the oil, leaving the remaining oil heavier than before.

SAE 5W oil, which has recently appeared on the market, is the answer to this problem. This oil will flow at 40 to 50 degrees below zero, and has only slightly less body than SAE 10W oil at engine-operating temperatures. It is, therefore, recommended for below-zero temperatures, and especially for short runs. Though not recommended for summer use, SAE 5W oil has been used all summer with excellent results, even under conditions of comparatively high-speed driving.

For temperatures from freezing to zero, many manufacturers recommend SAE 10W oil, which along with SAE



Note the clean valve chamber of the top engine, as compared with the sludge formation in the lower one which resulted from operation at a low temperature.



[Photos courtesy Imperial Oil Ltd.]

is well to follow the instruction book or service manual fairly closely, for finding the proper SAE number of oil to use under different operating conditions.

Light oil has several advantages. It will flow and lubricate at lower temperatures, which means an increase in winter cranking speed, of about 30 per cent. It will provide an oil film and an oil seal more quickly, thus tending to reduce wear and sludge formation, as well as increasing gasoline mileage by cutting down the loss of power through friction in the oil itself. It will filter more quickly after the engine starts and make for a cooler running motor by carrying heat away more readily.

The lightest oil available until two or three years ago, was SAE 10, which

20, has ample heat resistance to stand up under all ordinary operating conditions of automobiles or trucks on the farm.

For gasoline tractor engines SAE 20 oil may be used when the engine is new, and SAE 10 during the winter. The only time a heavier oil is justified in the average tractor or truck is when a worn engine begins to use more oil, or if the engine must be operated under heavy loads for long periods. Heavier oils mean higher operating temperatures: lighter oils mean decreased friction and greater fuel economy. If an engine is in good mechanical condition, fuel economy will offset any increase in oil consumption.

The proper type of oil is important. The American Petroleum Institute

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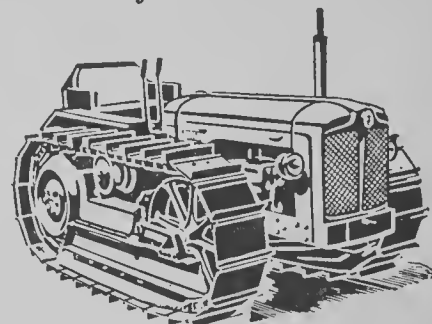
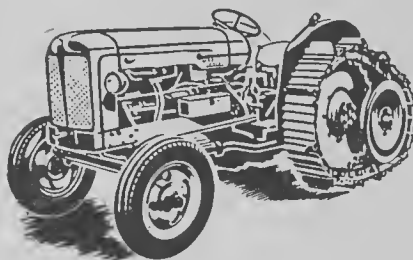
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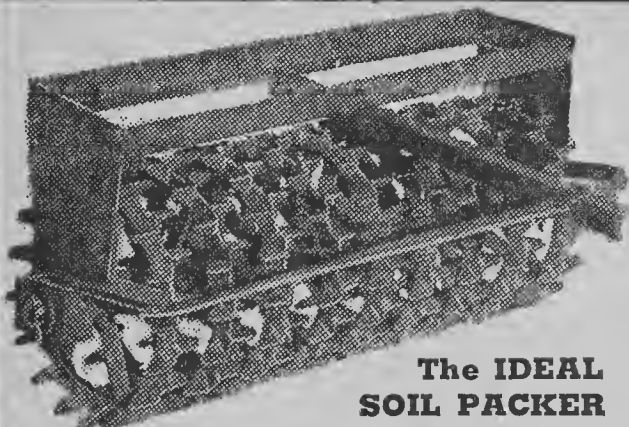
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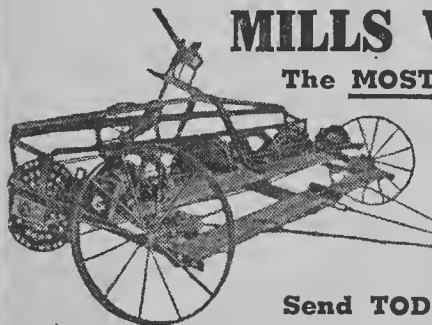


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classifies lubricating oils into three types which are now being adopted by the trade. These are regular, premium and heavy duty. Here again, the instruction book should be consulted as to which type to use.

A regular type oil is a straight mineral base oil containing no additives, and is recommended for use under normal operating conditions in the crankcase of all automobiles, trucks and tractor engines. Premium oils contain additive materials to prevent gummy deposits on engine parts caused by the oxidation of the oil; and also to prevent corrosion of the bearings. Premium oil is, therefore, recommended where operating conditions are more severe.

Heavy duty oils (HD) contain additives, as in premium oils, and for the same purposes. In addition, other additives are used to prevent sludge-forming products from settling on engine parts, and to disperse these products into fine particles, which will remain suspended in oil and be drained out with it. These oils are usually recommended for high-speed diesel engines and for gasoline engines in heavy duty service. Unless especially indicated for certain makes or models, they are not needed for most gasoline engines. Heavy duty oils today may be used in any type of engine, if required. It is worth noting that the SAE 5W oils are either of the heavy duty or premium type and may also carry additives to keep them from becoming too fluid at engine-operating temperatures.

There are two other grades of extra heavy duty oils which contain greater quantities of additives to take care of conditions created by excessive temperature, or fuels with a high sulphur content.

OIL does not wear out, but it does collect dirt, carbon, metal particles, water and so on, and should, therefore, be drained at intervals. Here again, the best guide is to follow the instruction book. In practice, local operating conditions and driving habits largely determine the frequency of oil changes. Where the engine was equipped with a good oil filter the writer has operated both cars and tractors quite successfully all summer long, without draining oil; but this is not a safe procedure for general use and under all operating conditions.

Many instruction manuals recommend changing oil every 1,000 miles; yet, under low-temperature and low-speed driving on short runs, oil may become so contaminated with sludge that it should be drained every 400 or 500 miles. Whenever changed, the oil should be drained immediately after the engine has stopped and after it has been running for at least half an hour and is thoroughly warm. If the sludge and dirt is allowed to settle, it will not drain out with the oil. The color of the oil is no longer a reliable guide, because the newer, heavy duty oils often become black very soon because of the carbon and dirt held in suspension.

In engines previously serviced with regular or premium-type oils, a change to heavy duty, detergent oils may cause clogged oil screens or oil lines, and increased consumption of oil. This is because the detergent action of the HD oil has loosened any dirt in the engine and removed the coating of

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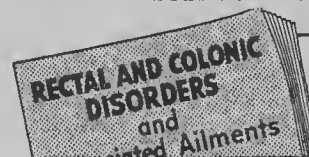
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carbon and varnish from the pistons and rings. Therefore, one should begin using HD oils, if possible, in new or reconditioned engines, because they are comparatively clean.

Heavy duty oil does not mean a heavy-bodied oil, or an oil that will make possible a longer period between changes. Moreover, different brands of heavy duty oil mixed in the crankcase may decrease the value of the oil. A mixture of two oils containing different quantities and kinds of additives, may destroy the balance to be found in each brand when used separately.

Oil filters extend oil-drain periods and reduce wear, only if they are serviced regularly as recommended in the instruction book, and more often in winter. Large filters are usually more efficient than small ones, but none can completely refine the crankcase oil.

WINTER lubrication requires special provisions if excessive wear is to be prevented. Seventy per cent of engine wear occurs while the engine is warming up, and before the action of the rotating parts has created the oil mist which lubricates the pistons, rings and cylinders in all our engines. Thus, too heavy an oil or too cold an engine, extends the warm-up period, resulting in abnormal wear. Research on engine wear at zero temperatures has shown that wear during the warm-up period is more than 13 times the wear at normal operating temperature.

Operating temperature, too, has

much to do with the rate of wear in an engine. An engine operated with cylinder walls at 122°F. results in approximately eight times the wear as at the boiling point of water. Much of the wear during low-temperature operation is due to corrosion of engine parts, which results from the condensation of moisture in the crankcase and around the pistons and rings. This, in turn, is caused by the blow-by during the warm-up period, when the engine temperature is below the dew point of water vapor.

With these facts in mind, then, the aim should be to reduce wear to a minimum. This can be done by using radiator covers and a thermostat, to bring the motor temperature above 150°F. as quickly as possible; also by using a block heater in the cooling system, a light oil in the crankcase, and a good oil filter that is serviced regularly. Drain the oil more often during winter, and always while the engine is hot. Use a pint of medium-weight crankcase oil to ten gallons of gasoline, to secure top cylinder lubrication. This will not affect starting, nor foul the engine. Insulate the oil pan, or protect it, if possible, from cold air. Keep the breather clean, and the crankcase ventilation system open; and finally, make as few starts as possible during cold weather, run the engine at moderate speed when warming up, and idle as little as possible during operation.

(Note: J. Paterson is associate professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Manitoba.—Ed.)

Old Stoves and Oil Heat

That old woodburner may still be useful

by FRANK JACOBS

I WAS finally prevailed upon by the Household Boss to buy an oil heater for the living room. I rather like a wood stove myself. You can sit there and hear the wood crackling, and you get a real homey feeling. With this new oil burner the room's warm all right, and that's all. The Household Boss says that it's much cleaner—no ashes on the rug—and she doesn't have to stop her morning's work to stoke up the fire.

Harry Birch would have allowed me ten dollars on the old heater. "What will you do with it, Harry?" I asked.

"Throw it out behind the store. If somebody gives me five dollars for it before it gets too rusty—well, five dollars is five dollars."

"You really don't want it, Harry. Save me the trouble of bringing it in, and knock ten dollars off the price of the oil heater."

"O.K.," he said, "it's a deal."

I left that old heater lying in my yard, till the day after Christmas, when my son-in-law, Art, came over.

"What are you going to do with the stove?" he asked—just sounding curious. "Stumble over it in the dark?"

"Saving it for you to haul away," I retorted, getting mad.

"O.K.," he said. "Let's load her up." And before I could get over being mad, it was on his truck. Anyway, I was sort of glad to get rid of it. The Household Boss had been complaining that it was an eyesore and I had actually stumbled against it twice.

On New Year's Day we went over to Art's for dinner. After dinner,

when the women were talking about cakes and kids and the school teacher, Art said, "Come out and see what I've done to the machine shop."

"O.K.," I said. "Little bit of exercise would be all right."

Well, that machine shop was neat and orderly—and warm. There was my old stove in the corner, all fired up and keeping that shop as cozy as you please.

"See," said Art, ignoring the stove, "I've pulled the head off the tractor, and tomorrow I'll grind the valves. You ought to do yours this winter, too. Probably yours needs sleeves, as well."

"Too far to bring it over here—I'd freeze before I got half-way," I said, getting mad.

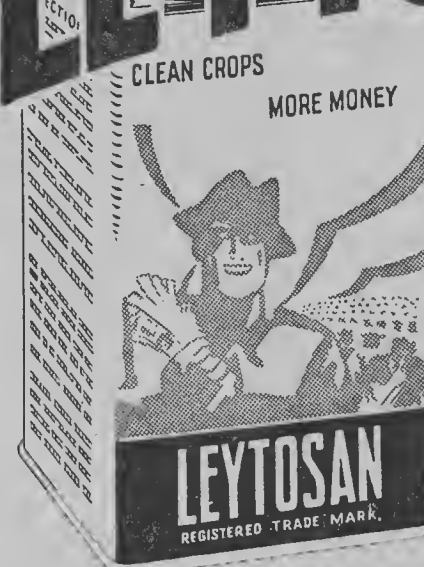
"Clean some of the junk out of your own shop and do it there," said Art.

"You know darn well my shop's just as cold as your sense of humor." I was really mad now.

"Well, all you have to do is rig up an old heater. I got this one from one of the neighbors. He was real glad to have me haul it away. And if you can't locate one, Harry Birch has some old ones behind the store he'll sell for five dollars."

It takes a little while for a fellow to get over being mad. But I did. The next time Art comes over I'm going to show him my shop. No old, beat-up, junky stove in there. A bright new oil heater, that's what I got. When I go in there to work on a tractor I want to work on a tractor. Can't be bothered fiddling around with kindling and ashes and stoking up. Anyway that's what I tell the Household Boss.

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Income Tax

Continued from page 14

the farmer owned a truck. Whenever the farmer left his premises on business, he either had to use his truck, or use a conveyance on which he was allowed no exemption. On these and other unfair regulations many farmers paid considerable sums of money in taxes before any change was made.

Much injustice has been done in the past by the imposition of a six per cent interest charge, on the amount of underpayment on any tax return. There have been many occasions where the farmer has been required to pay this six per cent charge over a period of two or three years, simply because the tax department was that far behind with their job. There would appear to be no reason why the farmer should be penalized simply because the government department could not keep up with its work. Even now that this lapse of time has been reduced to one year, or less, the six per cent charge is unjust. When a farmer files a return, it should be accepted as correct, to the best of his knowledge and ability; and he should not be required to pay a penalty simply because an assessor puts a different interpretation on some ambiguous statement. For some reason, the Department of National Revenue does not pay the farmer six per cent interest on any overpayment.

Before any farmer files his income tax return, he is obliged to sign the following statement or certification. "I hereby certify that the information given in this return, and in any documents attached, is true, correct and complete in every respect and fully discloses my income from all sources." It is very doubtful if there ever was an income tax return filed by a western farmer, which was "true, correct and complete in every respect." Such a return is scarcely conceivable; and yet, every farmer is obliged to perjure himself in this manner before filing his return. The least that should be done is to include the words "to the best of my knowledge."

PERHAPS most serious of all, is the discouragement which income tax offers to any young "would-be" farmer. The young man purchasing land today, with the equipment necessary to work it, will quickly discover that the sum of money which he pays in income tax, is the sum necessary to meet his yearly payments. He may have enough left to pay living and operating expenses, as well as interest payments, but there is little

hope that he will be able to become the owner of his land, or equipment. The present generation of farmers who own their land and equipment, did not, in many cases, pay for this property in small amounts each year, on any steady income. They lived many years on "next year's crop," and it was the excess income obtained in those occasional years of high yields and good prices, which paid for the property they now own. Income tax prevents the young man of today from making use of similar opportunities, by removing that portion of any sizable income which would have been necessary to meet his payments on principal.

It has been said that the amount of money now collected from farmers as income tax, could be collected by a small levy on each bushel of grain or each head of livestock with much less expense. To those who oppose such a method of taxation, it should be pointed out that the P.F.A.A. levy of this nature is seldom given a second thought by those who pay it. It is quite probable that a large majority of farmers in western Canada would prefer a change to this method of collection of the income tax. It is also quite probable that the majority of those farmers who are at present paying no income tax, would prefer such a small levy to the constant annoyance of the present system.

In spite of arguments to the contrary, there is plenty of evidence that the farmers who are paying income tax under the present system of collection, prefer a little extra leisure to longer hours at a reduced rate of pay. Income tax has almost completely removed any incentive to work overtime, while at the same time, the machinery companies are making excellent use of the opportunities presented to them. As a matter of fact, the implement salesman almost invariably uses the income tax angle as his first and best approach in making sales.

Lest there be some statement in this article at which the income tax assessors may take offence, it should be pointed out that this group of individuals are, in general, highly regarded by farmers. They are doing a very difficult and thankless job, in a manner which the farmer appreciates as being both helpful and understanding.

(Note: Wallace Thomson is a Saskatchewan grain farmer, who is not only successful, but a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, with long years of experience on his present farm, about which he keeps careful records.—Ed.)



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5. Pay at the nearest SHSP tax collection office of the city, town, village, rural municipality or local improvement district in which you live.

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Mastitis

Continued from page 12

It must be stopped then, before it destroys any more milk-secreting tissue in the udder; and here, drugs are valuable allies of careful dairymen. Dr. Platridge says that two-thirds of the losses from mastitis are caused by one particular type of germ, and points out:

"Elimination of that germ is not easy. It requires systematic and frequent laboratory testing of milk samples and immediate treatment of all affected quarters."

He emphasizes that there is no use treating only the quarters that show abnormal milk. At any time, most of the infected quarters may give normal-appearing milk; and a laboratory test must be made to discover which quarters need to be treated.

Milk samples must be under refrigeration right from the farm to the lab., and this Dr. Platridge points out, is one of the expensive parts of doing a thorough job.

"Without the aid of government funds, the cost of collecting and testing milk samples is too much for most dairymen," he says.

IN some Canadian provinces this aid is available. In Alberta, a complete control program has been set up for dairymen who are willing to pay some of the costs themselves.

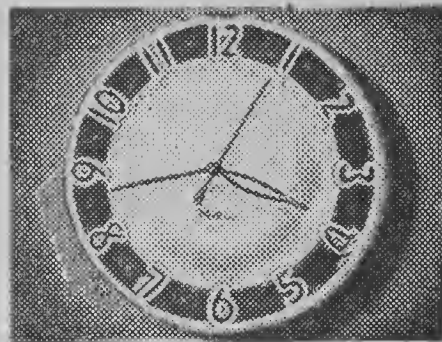
Here is one example of how the system works. In one herd, 23 cows or 92 quarters were tested. Infection of streptococcus was found in 44 quarters, of staphylococcus in eight, and of both "strep" and "staph" in five quarters. This means that over half of the quarters were infected. A drug treatment was prescribed and given, and the herd management was improved.

One day this dairyman's veterinarian stopped by to see his herd. "Well, Doc.," said the dairyman, "I sold the three cows you suggested and since treating the other 20, I have an extra can of milk a day for shipment to the dairy. That's pretty good with fewer cows."

Many other Alberta dairymen have been rewarded with almost as dramatic results. One farmer checked the milk from each quarter of his 20-cow herd and found 33 per cent infection. After he treated the herd, he bought a few more cows and the next test showed infection had jumped to 40 per cent. Reason for this jump was severe mastitis in the new cows, and with further treatment, he reduced infection to 10 per cent by the year's end. Now he considers this plan the only way to control mastitis.

Dairymen in provinces without a government control program can still take effective steps to control it through use of drugs. There is probably a government laboratory at the provincial university or department of agriculture, where milk samples can be tested. Samples from individual quarters can be refrigerated and sent to the laboratory for testing, and accurate diagnosis. Then instead of paying for three or four different drugs, treatment of every infected quarter can be made with the specific drug recommended by a veterinarian. After this, if herd management is satisfactory, regular testing and treatment should keep the herd clean, and the costly disease under control.

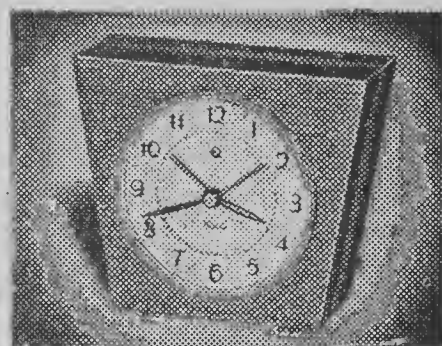
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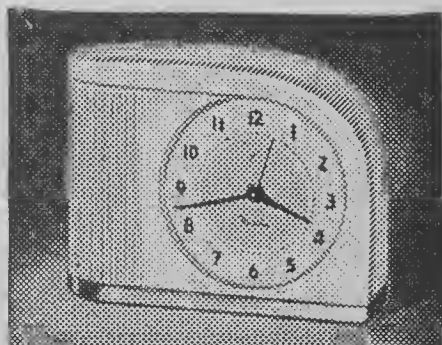
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Tanya

Continued from page 13

She isn't going to die. Relax, man, and let me give you a darn good sleeping-pill."

He was glad enough later on that Joe had refused, for Tanya's fever rose alarmingly, and she tossed about thinking she was still a prisoner in the fort. She paid no attention to the doctor and pushed him away when he touched her. Joe sat beside the bed all night holding her hands and talking to her until she lay quiet again.

Early Thursday morning Tanya opened her eyes and looked all around in mild surprise. Wherever on earth was she now, and what was Joe doing sleeping in the chair beside the bed with his mouth open? One hand hung over the side as if he had rested it on the bed before he fell asleep. He looked thin, and paler than she had remembered. Had Joe been sick?

She chuckled softly to herself. He must always sleep with his mouth open. He had, the day he fell asleep at the Lodge. Tanya felt comfortable and happy as she snuggled down and dozed off herself.



"They say they're ideally mated . . . She never talks back."

When she awoke Joe was gone and Evelyn was standing at the foot of the bed looking at her.

"Evelyn, what are you doing here?" she asked in surprise. Her voice sounded awfully funny even to herself. What a croak. She tried to reach out her hand to her sister, but it fell down as soon as she managed to raise it. "I must be very weak," she thought idly, not at all alarmed. She looked up at Evelyn who seemed ready to cry.

"Cheer up, old girl," Tanya said hoarsely. "I'm okay."

She felt Evelyn's hand on hers, then she slept again.

THE days slipped by and Tanya regained her strength slowly but steadily. She was always hungry, and chafed at the skimpy meals Martha gave her at the strict orders of Dr. McNulty.

Tanya had taken an instant liking to the brisk outspoken doctor. She liked his breezy manner, and the way he clipped off his words, and raised one eyebrow when she asked him a question he had no intention of answering.

"Did I give you much trouble?" she asked one morning.

"Trouble!" it was almost a snort. "Young lady, you were worse than a stubborn mule. It took the combined efforts of Joe and myself to hold you down the first night. Well, Joe, mostly.

You were very rude and would have nothing to do with anyone, but Joe." He winked drolly.

He patted his plump body and sighed. "I guess my type just doesn't appeal to you."

Tanya had flushed at his mention of Joe. Now she laughed heartily. "I think your type is very nice," she said, with a smile. "I'm sorry if I was rude. By the way, where is Joe?"

She had been longing to ask that for days. Why hadn't he been over to see her?

The doctor's face sobered. "My dear, Joe has been catching up on some much-needed rest. That young man was up with his father night and day before he learned of your disappearance and he never went to bed from the Friday the search began until Wednesday afternoon when you were rallying. Then he slept in a chair here. When I put him to bed Thursday he was dead on his feet."

"How is he now?"

"Still sleeping most of the time. He's fine. Don't worry. He'll be around one of these days." The doctor winked again and went out.

Tanya plucked the covers with her fingers and thought of Joe. It was Joe who had found her. She hadn't been quite sure just what had happened, there was so much she couldn't remember, but she did remember seeing Joe come through the trap-door and then she must have fainted.

The doctor said she had been found on a Monday. It was Tuesday when she went to the fort. She had been there almost a week. A week! It was a miracle she had lived at all, had not lost her mind.

Tanya sat up suddenly. She had been imprisoned for a week, and her mind hadn't snapped. Instead she had fought for life until the very end. She knew now she would never lose her reason and take her life in a fit of depression as her mother had done. She was free at last from the fear that had haunted her for so many years.

The tears trickled down her cheeks. It was like being born again, being given a second chance to make a fresh start with no fetters from the dead to chain her spirit. Somehow it was the thought of Joe that had sustained her through all the terrible days and nights in the fort. His spirit had been there urging her not to give up, urging her to live. It was Joe who had battled with her for life, giving her strength when she had none, and his strength had reached out to her even in delirium.

Martha came into the room, and hurried to the bed.

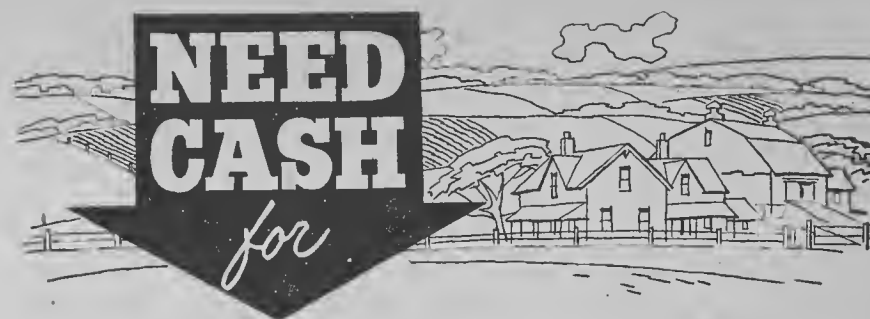
"My dear, what is wrong?" she crooned, her eyes filled with anxiety.

"Nothing is wrong, Martha," Tanya whispered, smiling through her tears. "Everything is right again. I just found that out. I'm alive and I'm getting well, and I'm not afraid any more. I have never felt so humble or so filled with gratitude in my life."

Martha patted her hand.

"I'm glad to hear you say that, dear. We've all been so terribly worried about you for such a long time. You look different this morning, Tanny. You really do. You are like the old Tanny I used to know."

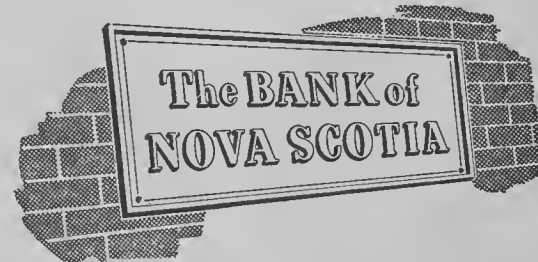
"But I'll never be the old Tanny again, Martha. I wouldn't want to be if I could. I've learned a lot that the old Tanny never even dreamed about,



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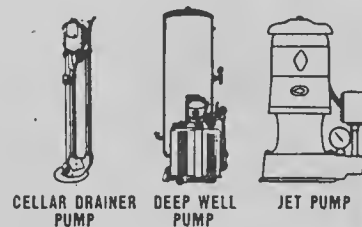


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"Is it used for anything besides saucepans like these new ones of mother's?"

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and I wouldn't trade that knowledge for a kingdom."

Evelyn came into the room. Tanya looked fondly up at her sister. What a trial she must have been to poor Evelyn. She had aged.

"Hello, Evelyn," she said softly. "Don't look so alarmed, dear. I never felt better in my life. I feel as if I'm alive for the first time in almost a year and it's a wonderful feeling. I'm sorry for all the trouble and anxiety I have given you since I came back."

Evelyn drew a quick breath. Tanya did look different this morning. Her eyes sparkled and her face looked strong and peaceful.

Evelyn blinked her eyes rapidly. "You are looking better, dear," she managed to say. "A little girl brought these flowers for you from Joe. I'll put them in a vase on this table. Aren't they lovely? He must have ordered them from Winnipeg. The Queen just got in."

"From Joe?" She reached out her arms. "Oh, give them to me, Evelyn, for just a minute."

She buried her face in the fragrant blossoms. "Oh, they are lovely!"

Martha and Evelyn looked at her radiant face and then at one another.

"Hello, Joe" she answered a little breathlessly. "I'm fine, thank you. Won't you sit down?"

Joe drew up a chair. "Thanks so much for the lovely flowers. It was very kind of you to send them."

Joe was looking at his feet, twirling his hat in his hands. Why, he looked just as awkward and embarrassed as she did.

"Glad you liked them," he said briefly.

Tanya looked at his shining black hair, at his strong firm mouth, realizing for the first time how handsome he was. Funny she hadn't noticed it before. But he looked thin, and there were lines in his face that had not been there before.

Tanya looked away. "Joe, I—I want to thank you for all you have done for me. I heard about how you searched when I was lost—you wouldn't give up even when the others thought it was useless to go on—I—I remember it was you who found me. It's hard to find words to thank you for all that. I don't know what to say."

Joe's eyes were fixed on her bowed head, eyes that said more than he



"I must say the picture was certainly more realistic than the book!"

Very slowly they smiled. So that was where the land lay.

Tanya looked up and saw them. "What are you two grinning so smugly for? I'll bet you're just jealous of my flowers. You didn't get any."

Then she flushed to the roots of her hair. What a dumb thing to say. It was almost as if she had implied—

"Here, better put them in water before they wilt." She handed them back to Evelyn.

"Of course, we're jealous, dearie," Martha said briskly, "jealous of the flowers, I mean." She looked quickly at Evelyn and laughed.

THAT evening Tanya heard Joe's voice downstairs, and she sat up, feeling flustered and just a little nervous. Joe was coming. In a few minutes he would be here in this very room. What on earth should she say? What was the matter with her anyway? What was she getting so excited about? It had never been hard to talk to Joe before. How silly to feel like this! She heard him laugh, then he stepped into the room.

"Hello, Tanny, how's the patient today?" She found it hard to meet those flashing dark eyes.

could bring himself to utter. "Don't mention it," he said quietly. "I was glad to be able to help."

His voice sounded formal and a little cold to her ears. Was he annoyed with all the trouble she had given him? She could not look up. She would cry like a fool if she did.

Her fingers pleated and re-pleated the blanket.

"All the time I was in the fort I had a feeling you would come. Sometimes I gave up hoping, but always that thought came back. Do you know I'll swear I heard you say once, 'Tell me where you are,' and I answered you out loud. I actually heard your voice."

Joe leaned forward. "I did say that, Tanya. I said it over and over again, and then something prompted me to try the river once more. I had the feeling all along that we weren't looking in the right place. The boat threw us off."

"The boat?" She looked up quickly. "Where did you find it?"

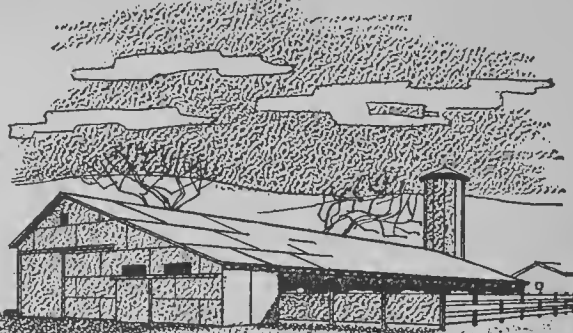
"Six miles north of the river, pulled high up on the shore."

Tanya's eyes were dark.

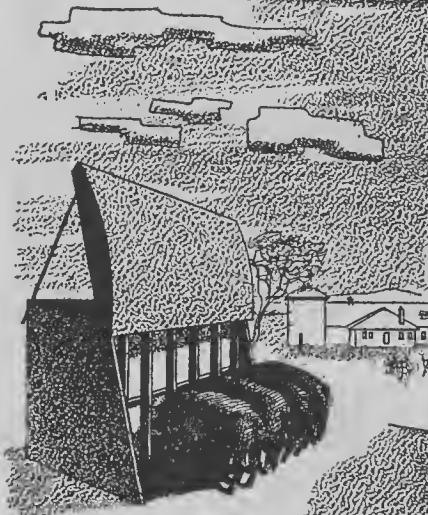
"Do you know who locked you in, Tanya?"

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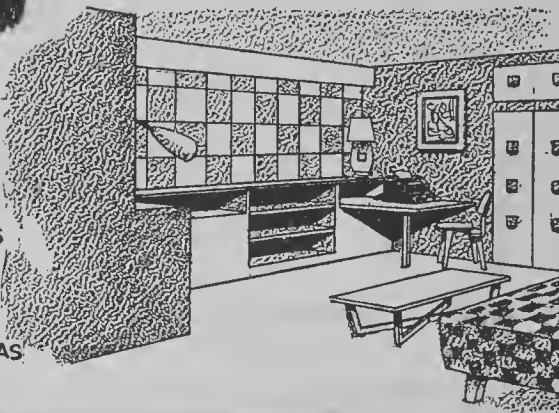


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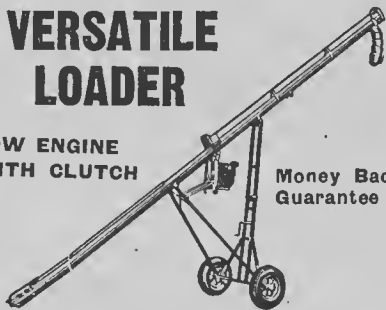
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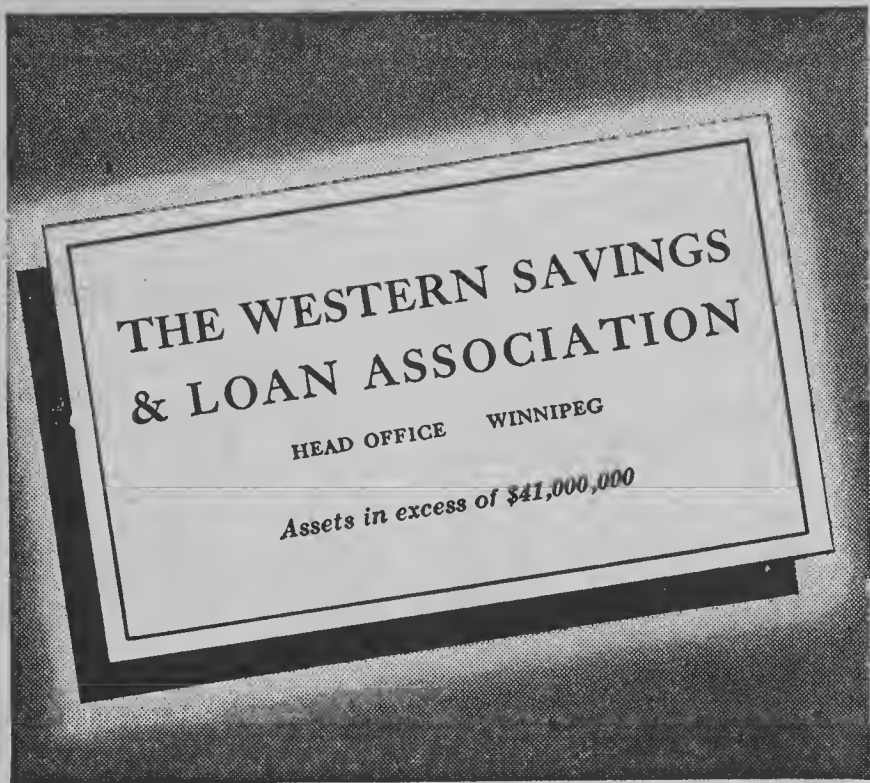
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Tanya looked away and she answered slowly, "No, I haven't the least idea who did it."

Joe got up and stood facing the window. She was lying, otherwise why had she cried over and over in delirium, "Angus Quincey did it. He locked me up in the fort and left me to die." And why had his father written only that morning in a shaky hand the words, "Where is Tanya Ellis?"

She must have seen him through the window of the lookout. Why should she lie to shield his father? Why wouldn't she want justice meted out to the man who had caused her such terrible suffering? He turned and faced her.

"You know, of course, that we must find out who did it. This is attempted murder."

She looked alarmed.

"No, Joe, no. I don't want to know. I didn't die. I'm getting well. What good would it do to stir up a lot of fuss and trouble? I don't want any investigation. I won't have it. I—I just won't have it."

So she did know, and the thought of an investigation filled her with agitation.

"I'm afraid it is entirely out of our hands, my dear. Someone is guilty of attempted murder, and that someone, no matter who it is, must be made to pay for his deed." His voice was stern and cold.

Tanya felt panic rising up in her mind. He must never, never find out what she suspected. At all cost she must spare him that.

"Joe, sit down and let's talk this over quietly. Someone did lock me in, that cannot be denied, but do we know it was intended murder? Perhaps it was meant to frighten me, to get me to go away from Pelican. Perhaps this person only meant to leave me there overnight and intended to release me the next day. Something prevented that person from returning—we'll probably never know what—perhaps fear, and once the search was on he couldn't return for fear of being seen. If it had been attempted murder, why didn't he come back and finish the job? That would have been easy. I had nothing with which to defend myself. No, Joe, let sleeping dogs lie. Nothing will be gained by finding out who did it. It will only stir up trouble and grief for everyone. I don't ever want to know who it was. Why then can't you be satisfied to leave it alone?"

She saw the anguish in his eyes and added softly, "If it comes to that I can always say that the person I saw in the boat does not fit the description of the person found guilty. No one can prove a thing."

"You saw someone?"

"Yes, but I don't know who it was. Honestly I don't."

Joe looked away. So she was determined to shield his father. She might as well have said, "I know your father did it, for I saw him, but you need never be afraid that I will ever tell. Your secret is safe with me."

Joe dropped his head in his hands. He couldn't believe it, he couldn't. His father would never have taken such a fiendish way to get revenge for his son. Tanya must have been mistaken. It just couldn't have been his father she had seen.

Tanya's hand went timidly out and she touched him.

"Joe, just forget the whole thing. It isn't worth remembering. I'm sure whoever did it is very sorry now. Believe me, Joe, I know I'm right."

Joe looked up at her face. "That's very good of you, but I'm afraid it isn't as easy as that. It isn't always so easy to forget."

"No, it isn't. I know that from past experience. But I know, too, how wonderful it is to forgive and forget."

Joe got up to leave. "Harris, the Mountie, will be in to see you this evening. He's been waiting until you were well enough to stand questioning. I wouldn't advise you to lie, Tanya. He's a pretty shrewd fellow, and it's his job to find out the truth."

"Oh, I see. Well, I'm ready any time he is. He won't get much information out of me, because I haven't any to give."

"You raved a lot when you were delirious, you know. You did accuse someone—you accused my father."

Tanya laughed. "Did I? How silly. As if your father would have done such a thing. It's a wonder I didn't accuse Martha or you. You know how people rave from fever. They say the most ridiculous things. I know you realize I think no such thing and never did."

Joe looked at her, a strange expression in his eyes.



"What's the idea of telling stories I hadn't heard before?"

"You loyal little liar," he thought. "You've made up your story and you'll stick to it, Harris or no Harris." Aloud he said, "I must be getting out of here. Martha gave me exactly fifteen minutes and it's long past that now. I'm glad to see you looking better. I'll be over again soon. Good-bye, Tanya."

Tanya felt a little letdown without knowing why.

"Good-bye, Joe. Thanks for the flowers." Her eyes were grave and thoughtful as she watched him go out.

Her heart ached for Joe. That wicked old man. How could he do this to his son? She knew Angus had suffered a stroke. So that was why he hadn't come back. Had he really meant to leave her there to die, or had he only meant to frighten her? Somehow she couldn't help but believe that he must have intended to come back and let her out. Angus couldn't have meant her to die. What she had said to Joe was true. She bore the old man no ill-will. She owed too much to his son that she could never repay. The least she could do was forgive and shield his father.

ANGUS QUINCEY lay in his bed and stared out through the window at the trees with their bare branches waving in the wind. How lonely and desolate they looked, like

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old people who had given up all hope and were just waiting to die. It was horrible to think that perhaps he might live like this for years, dependent on others, a burden to his son.

Angus thought of Joe. The lad looked terrible. He was shockingly thin and pale and his eyes were strange. In their depths was a strained look of misery. Was it the girl? Why in heaven's name had she ever come back to Pelican Bay to disturb their lives all over again?

He looked up as Joe stepped into the room.

"How are you, Father?" Joe's voice was utterly weary. "Any better?"

Angus nodded.

Joe sat down and looked away. How could he question him, his own father, a helpless, crippled old man? He was tired and ill, and life had dealt him many blows. It seemed so ruthless, so cruel to add to his burden. Once again he told himself it just couldn't have been his father. Yet the evidence was all against him. He had gone out on the boat Tuesday afternoon and Tanya had accused him over and over again while she was ill.

"Father, when I left you here the day you went to Stran's did you go on the boat?"

Angus nodded.

"Why?" Joe's mouth felt dry when he uttered that one little word, but

he had to know the truth. He couldn't go on like this any longer.

Angus motioned for a pencil. Joe watched him write slowly with a hand that shook, the words that would probably brand him a would-be murderer.

He took the paper and read. "To see Tanya Ellis."

Until now Joe had clung to the hope that someone had made a mistake, but he knew the truth now. It had been his father who locked her up in the old fort, and left her there to die.

"Why did you want to see her?" he asked dully. His own father! His own father!

The pencil scratched on and on.

He would do as Tanya advised. He would forget the whole thing and destroy the paper that would be such damaging evidence if it ever fell into the hands of Harris. Tanya would never tell, and she alone could bring the guilty man to justice.

Joe reached for the paper and read, "To see if she was safe."

He looked quickly up at his father. "Did you think she was in danger?"

Angus nodded.

"What made you think that? It's very important that I know, Father."

He leaned over the bed to read the words that Angus wrote with such agonizing care.

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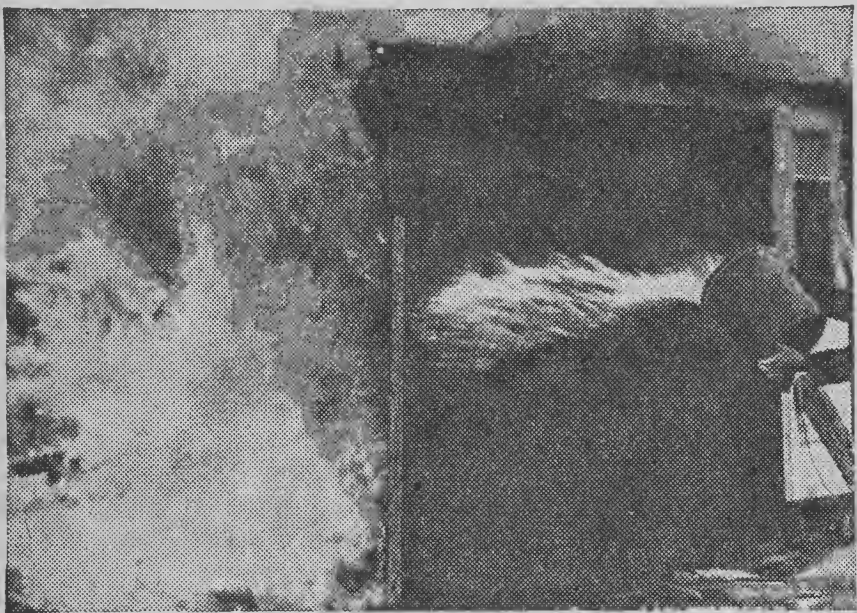
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"Willow—came—here."

The pencil was motionless as Angus tried to think of the shortest way to tell Joe the whole thing.

"Willow!" Joe cried. "Good Lord, Willow!"

He got up and walked about the room. Willow! That little devil! Was it Willow Lebutt? He had never once thought of her. Why would she want to do this to Tanya? What had she against the girl she did not even know? Willow! The idea was startling, almost incredible. He leaned over and looked at the paper. What had his father written?

"She said, 'I fixed her good. She'll never bother anyone again.'"

Joe looked at his father.

"Father, listen carefully to what I say. Tanya Ellis disappeared the day you went to Stran's. That was Tuesday, and no one knew about her disappearance until Friday when Mac went to the Lodge and found her gone. We organized a search and found her on Monday, locked up in the old fort, in the little lookout room, in a pitiful condition. Someone had crept up on her unawares and hooked the trap-door. It must have been Willow who did it. Tanya almost died. I was with her, that's why I was never here. Was this what you wanted to tell me when you regained consciousness?"

Angus nodded.

Joe stood up, "And to think that you had the answer all the time. Had you told me this then, if I had had the sense to let you tell me, I could have found her so much sooner and spared her such terrible suffering. I would have forced the truth from Willow if I had had to strangle her to do it. When I think of those days we spent searching the forest—"

He walked up and down the room.

"Willow came here, you say. Did she bring up Tanya's name? She did? Did she mention me? I see. Did she know you had no love for Tanya? Just as I thought. Her idea was that you would be a willing accomplice, no doubt, that you would be glad to learn that Tanya was out of the way leaving the field clear for her. The little devil—" his hands clenched. "What I couldn't do to her right this minute—. She's obsessed, so help me. I may as well tell you the whole truth, Father. I did toy with the idea of asking Willow to be my wife, but I changed my mind."

No point in telling his father the reason. It would dig up too many memories that were best forgotten.

"She must have seen me with Tanya and thought that I would have nothing to do with her because my interest had been transferred. The poor fool. Had there been no Tanya, I still wouldn't have had her for a gift. She climbed into my room one night and I threw her out. She was bent on paying me back, and this was her way of doing it. Did you ever get to the Lodge, Father? And you found her gone, so you came back here to tell me, and you were taken ill. Poor Father, how you must have worried, when I wouldn't pay any attention to what you were trying to say. I certainly paid for my stupidity. I hope I need never live through such torment again.

"Thank heaven Tanya is getting well, slowly of course, but she's getting stronger every day, and soon she'll be able to go home."

He saw the question in the eyes of his father and looked away. "Yes, I love her very much. I thought I had forgotten, I think I had, but I fell in love all over again. I found that out when I thought I had lost her for good. She's a fine girl—loyal, and generous and brave."

He looked back at his father's face. "You wonder why I can say that after what she did to me? I'll tell you why."

He told his father about Tanya's imprisonment in the Japanese camp, and what she had done for the young airman who had been of Indian blood. He told him how circumstantial evidence pointed to Angus, and how Tanya had been ready to lie to defend him, if necessary, and Angus listened with growing amazement.

In the stress of excitement he raised himself up in his bed and said distinctly, "She did that—she did that—for me?"

"Yes she did. Can you wonder now why I think it unimportant that once she was thoughtless and hurt me?"

He stopped short and looked sharply at his father. "Father, you said it out loud. I heard you. You said, 'She did that for me.' Father, your speech has come back!"

Angus fell back on the pillow.

"Aye," he whispered. "Aye, lad, lad, I forgive her too."

JOHNNY OTTERTAIL straightened up, laying the axe down as he did so, and went forward to meet Joe. He extended his hand with a smile.

"You quit sleeping, eh Joe? You look good. How is she?"

"Getting better every day. You'd never know her for the same girl we carried out of the fort." His face sobered.



"I've got four rabbit feet and I still don't have good luck!"

"Walk with me down the shore a bit, Johnny. I have something to tell you, and I don't want it to be overheard."

Johnny threw him a questioning look but said nothing. They walked in silence to the bank and down to the shore.

Joe's face was grim. What a terrible thing to tell the boy, but tell him he must.

Quite a little distance down the shore Joe sat down and motioned Johnny to do the same. He picked up a stone and weighed it in his hand, searching for the words that would soften the blow he had to deal to his friend.

"Johnny, you were with me when we found Tanya, and you saw what she was like. You heard her beg us for water, and you heard what she

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said on the way to the Bay. It gave you a fair idea what she had suffered during the time she was trapped in the lookout. I saw your face when she said, 'I have one cigarette left—only one little cigarette. I'm so hungry—I'm so desperately hungry.' What were you thinking of at that moment?"

Johnny's brown eye's flashed. "I was just thinking that if I could lay my hands on the guy who did it, he wouldn't have lived long."

"I was thinking the same thing myself, Johnny, and I'm sure George was, too. Seeing her, and listening to her filled us all with hatred. Johnny, I know now who it was that locked her up in the fort."

Johnny's face registered utter amazement. "You do? Then what are we waiting for? We'll clean up on him until he screams for mercy. You first, of course, but let him live long enough for me to finish the job. It will be a pleasure."

His young face was grim.

Joe looked away.

"Who did it? What's the matter, Joe? Why don't you tell me?"

"I don't think you'll believe me. It wasn't a man, but a woman — a woman you know and love very much. It was Willow Lebutt."

All the hatred drained out of Johnny's face. He stared at Joe with a blank expression in his eyes. Surely he was joking, Willow — it couldn't be Willow!

"I know you find this unbelievable, Johnny, but I have proof that it was Willow. She came to my father, thinking he hated Tanya and told him she had fixed Tanya so she'd never bother anyone again. My father went to the Lodge and when he couldn't find her he came home to tell me. He never did tell me. He had a stroke. Willow has a lot to answer for, my father as well as Tanya."

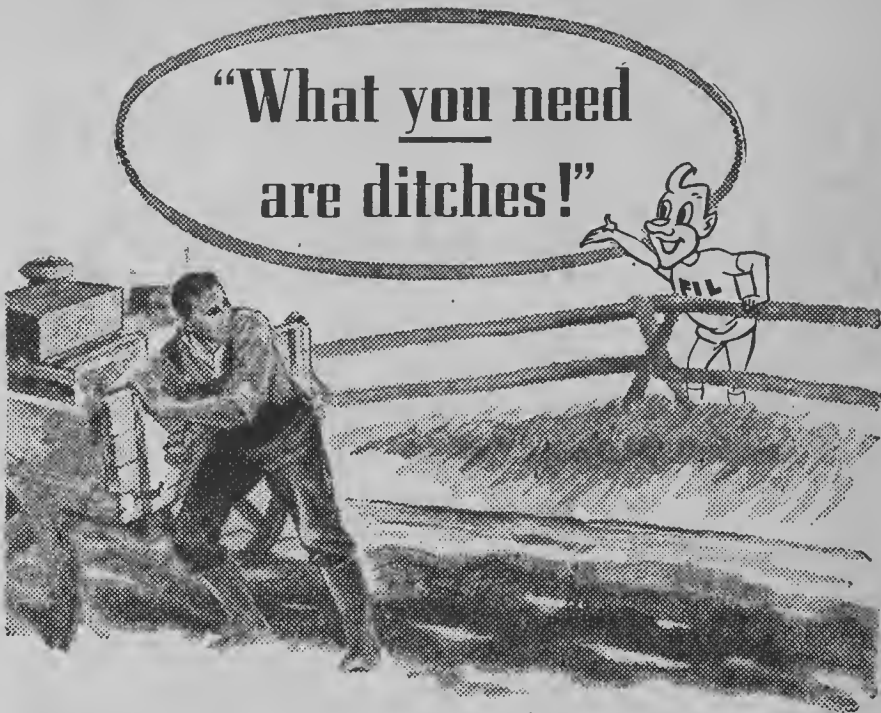
He looked with compassion at Johnny, standing rigid in front of him, looking out on the lake.

For a long time he said nothing. Joe's words had struck him like a knife thrust but he knew that what Joe had said was the truth. He knew now why Willow had wept hysterically at Oria's funeral, why she had begged him to go back to the river. She had been afraid, afraid of being found out and punished. Her story of the dream had been a lie.

"Willow hated me, Johnny, and somehow she has found out about Tanya and myself." She couldn't hurt me bodily, so she hurt me through Tanya."

Johnny thought of Willow's anguished face when she learned that Tanya was found. "Is she — is she — dead?" she asked. There had been relief in her face when he said no.

Every day Willow had gone to the Hatchery and asked how Tanya was. Once she had asked if Angus had recovered his speech. There was fear in her eyes, fear he had wondered at for the moment and forgotten, only to remember it now. Willow was guilty. Willow had done it so the girl could not have Joe. She had meant to get him for herself. He had felt her ruthlessness often and yet he loved her. She was like a fever in his soul that left him no peace. He would have to get her away from Pelican Bay. They could go far into the north where no one ever came, and live like



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SUN LIFE AGAIN HOLDS TOP CANADIAN RECORD FOR '52 NEW BUSINESS

\$545 Millions Sold; Total Insurance in Force Now Over \$5 Billions; Policyholders' Dividends \$22 Millions During 1953—Upped by \$2 Millions

With \$545 millions of new business secured during 1952, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada continues to hold the record for another year, topping all Canadian life companies over the same period. Total Sun Life insurance now in force amounts to more than \$5 billions, marking yet another milestone in the progress of Canada's leading life company. George W. Bourke, President, in presenting Sun Life's 82nd Annual Report, announced that policyholders' dividends during 1953 will amount to \$22 millions, up two millions from last year.

Stating that the objective of the business of life insurance was to make available its services to as many people as possible, Mr. Bourke emphasized that the Sun Life is playing a leading role in this purpose. Last year, new Sun Life business amounted to \$545,581,000 as compared with the 1951 figure of \$461,776,000, an increase of 18%. The Sun Life of Canada operates in nearly 30 countries throughout the world, but the major part of this new life insurance was secured in Canada, United States and Great Britain. Group insurance included in the new business total amounted to \$165,487,000, an increase of \$71 millions over 1951. The importance of Group life insurance, said Mr. Bourke, is being increasingly recognized as a valuable social factor by responsible industrial and business leaders who are finding that well-rounded insurance and retirement programmes help both to secure and to retain valuable employees and promote sound staff relations in both large and small organizations.

At the end of 1952, total Sun Life insurance in force stood at \$5,222,947,000, an increase of \$421,431,000—nearly 9% over the amount at the end of the previous year. Group insurance in force, included in this amount, has now reached \$1,493,501,000, an increase of 19%. Annuity payments which the Company has undertaken to provide immediately or in the future, through individual contracts or group pension plans, amount to \$117,833,000 per annum. The number of policies and group certificates now in force is 1,912,000.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Mr. Bourke referred to life insurance as the most popular and effective method of permanent saving, because it provides an immediate estate in the event of death, and also assures financial security when working years are over. The payments made to Sun Life policyholders and beneficiaries during 1952 amounted to \$118,618,000, or \$467,000 for each working day of the year. Of this amount, \$81,632,000 was paid to living policyholders, and \$36,986,000 to the bene-

ficiaries of deceased policyholders. The total amount of benefits paid by the Sun Life since the first policy was issued in 1871 has now reached \$2,604,604,000.

ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS

Total assets of the Company at the end of the year under review were \$1,742,876,000, an increase of \$76,850,000 over 1951. These new funds were invested in many public and private enterprises, but principally in industrial and public utility bonds, and in mortgages. The increase in bond investment and mortgages amounted to \$43,252,000 and \$23,666,000 respectively. It is interesting to note that Sun Life investments include 40,000 home mortgages for a total sum of \$166,000,000, an average of \$4,150 per home. Thus, the Company is playing a prominent part in helping to provide homes for persons of modest means. The interest rate earned during the year was 3.84% as compared to 3.70% in the previous year. This increase, commented Mr. Bourke, was important since any permanent improvement in the interest rate makes additional earnings available for dividend distribution, thereby reducing the cost of life insurance to the policyholder.

The total surplus and contingency reserve now amounts to \$113,697,000.

LIFE INSURANCE A NATIONAL ASSET

Mr. Bourke mentioned that in all countries where the Sun Life operates, and more particularly in Canada, United States and Great Britain, men and women were providing increasingly for their own and family security. This meant protection and peace of mind for more and more people. It also meant more money saved and invested in national projects; more jobs and goods for more people. In Canada alone more than five million policyholders are saving through life insurance, for whom the nation's life insurance fund of more than \$5 billions represents a provision for death, retirement and other benefits. The fund is also the country's largest single reservoir of long-term investment resources for use in developing the nation's waterways, highways, railroads, public utilities, home building, hospitals, schools, and other branches of Canadian social and business life.

A copy of the Sun Life's complete 1952 Annual Report to Policyholders, including the President's review of the year, is being sent to each policyholder, or may be obtained from the Head Office in Montreal or from any of the branch, group or mortgage offices of the Company throughout North America.

fugitives for the rest of their lives. Harris must never find her.

He whirled and faced Joe.

"Does Harris know?"

"No, I wanted to tell you first. I owe you a lot for what you did when I needed help. I know how much you love Willow, you still love her I can see. Sit down, Johnny. Willow is safe for the moment."

He had read Johnny's thoughts as easily as if he had been reading the printed page of a book. He knew how Johnny felt, and for Johnny's sake he must help Willow.

If Harris ever found out who was guilty, she would be charged with attempted murder, tried and sent to prison, perhaps for many years.

Johnny was laboring under a strong emotion. The perspiration gleamed on his face as he listened.

"If she were sent to prison, it would cause a lot of trouble and grief for innocent people, and it would ruin Willow. She would never live through such a life. It isn't for me to say what should be done. If we say nothing we are guilty in the eyes of the law of harboring a criminal, and if we brand Willow, we will be guilty of inflicting shame and suffering on many. It's a hard decision to make. There is so much that tears me in both directions. On one side is my love for Tanya, and my gratitude and affection for you, and on the other side is the picture of Tanya as I found her in the fort, gaunt and hollow-eyed and half-crazed with thirst and hunger and fever. On that side too is the picture of my father paralyzed and probably an invalid for the rest of his life. I can't make the decision, Johnny. I'm not big enough to forgive your Willow."

Johnny looked at Joe, his soul in his eyes, begging for mercy for the girl he loved.

Joe stood up. "Come, Johnny. We'll lay the case before the person who is most concerned—Tanya Ellis. If she decides against Willow, I give you my word that you will have plenty of time to get away."

They walked back the way they had come, in utter silence.

TANYA looked up in surprise to see Joe and a tall, slender Indian boy she had never seen before, step into her room.

"Why—hello, you two. You look terribly serious. What is this—a wake? Well, you're making an awful mistake because I'm very much alive and I intend to stay that way." She laughed uncertainly.

Joe introduced Johnny to Tanya, explaining briefly that Johnny had been his right-hand man in the search, and that it had been at Johnny's suggestion that they went up the river when they did.

Tanya looked up at the boy with eyes that shone with gratitude.

"Thanks, Johnny," she said. "I owe you a lot that I shall never be able to repay."

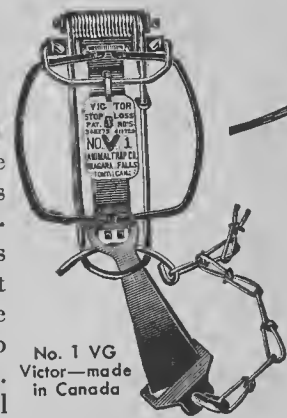
Johnny was swept by a sudden impulse. He wanted to throw himself at the feet of the white girl and beg her for mercy. But the reticence and stoicism of his Indian ancestors forbade him to show any emotion.

Joe sat down, clasped his hands together and faced Tanya, while Johnny stood at the window and looked out.

"Tanya, I want you to listen closely to what I say. I'm going to tell you a



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story about four people who were thrown together by some strange chance of fate, and what they did to one another."

Tanya felt more and more mystified as he went on.

"Once there was a boy, an Indian boy, who loved a girl more than he loved justice or honor or truth. In her own strange way, I think she loved him too, although she must have tried his love many times, because she was often thoughtless and often cruel. But he loved her with such blind devotion he always forgave her, and took her back. Perhaps she wasn't entirely to blame for her actions. She came from a poor home, her father drank a lot and he used to beat her when she was little, and it made her revengeful toward everyone. Her mother was too brow-beaten ever to give her the guidance a high-spirited girl needed. She knew that people looked down on her family. She resented it very much, for she was proud. She was a half-breed and felt the stigma of her birth keenly.

"All would have gone well between this boy and girl, if someone else hadn't stepped into the picture, a man, who looked glamorous and interesting to the girl because he wore a handsome uniform, because he was an older man, she herself is only seventeen, and because he had been away to other lands she knew only by name.

He knew nothing about their romance, and he considered her just a charming and interesting child, a very beautiful child, full of enthusiasm and fun, and they went out together. Then one day, quite by accident, he learned of this boy and what they had been to one another, and he never took her out again. He was deeply sorry that he should have caused the boy unhappiness. The girl felt that she had been slighted, scorned even, and she made up her mind to pay the man back for the humiliation he had caused her. She swore she would get revenge, and she waited.

"In the meantime, the man met an old friend, a woman he had known years ago, and he went to see her because he knew she was ill and needed help."

Tanya was beginning to understand. But what was the point of the story? What was he trying to tell her?

"Somehow the girl learned of their meetings, perhaps she saw them together and she came to the conclusion it was because of this woman that he had cast her aside, and she hated her. She watched and waited for a chance to hurt them both, and one day her chance came. The woman went out on the river and headed west to an old abandoned fort. She went up into a small lookout room. The girl fol-

lowed her. She saw her chance of revenge and locked her in."

Tanya leaned back on the pillow. Thank God it had not been Angus. She was weak with relief. It had been a stranger, a girl she had never seen.

"You know the rest, Tanya. What that woman suffered in the fort, only you can say. Willow, that's her name, she went to my father thinking that he hated you, too, and told him just enough to make him know that you were in danger. He went out to the Lodge, found you gone, and hurried home to tell me. The strain was too much for him, and he had a stroke. He lost the power of speech and he wasn't able to tell anyone what he knew. He tried to get me to understand, but I was so worried about you I paid no attention to him. He told me, today, he wrote it down on paper. I couldn't go to Harris. I felt I owed it to Johnny to let him know that Willow was the guilty one and in danger of conviction and imprisonment. Johnny is willing to leave Pelican Bay forever if it means safety for Willow. You are the one who suffered most through Willow's deed and I feel that the decision must be yours, whether Willow goes free or is sent to prison."

Tanya looked at Johnny, standing rigid at the window, waiting. "Johnny," she called softly, "you may

have your Willow with my sincere blessings. I hope she will realize how lucky she is to have won the love of a fine man."

Johnny turned and came toward the bed. He dropped on his knees and buried his face in the blanket. Tanya stroked his head with a gentle hand.

"I'm sorry you had to go through this ordeal, Johnny. How could either of you ever dream that I would put a mere child of seventeen into prison? I know what it feels like to be imprisoned and I would be a poor person indeed if I wished that on any human being. Johnny, an old quotation says, 'Out of all evil some good will come,' and it is true in this case. I learned a valuable lesson out of my experience at the old fort. Almost all my life I have been haunted by the idea that I might some day lose my mind and take my own life as another person in my family had done before me. Well, I know now that such a thing will never happen and I am happier than I have ever been before. I learned other things, too. You have my word that I shall never tell this to anyone, and Joe," she looked up and smiled. "Joe won't either, and I'm sure he can get his father to forget the whole thing."

Johnny grasped for her hand, kissed it and got to his feet. He could find

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3. Make-up base

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no words to tell this girl what was in his heart.

Her soft, "Bless you, Johnny," followed him as he went out.

Joe got to his feet. "I, too, can only express my feelings as Johnny did," he said softly, as he bent down and kissed her.

Tanya's thin arms encircled his neck and Joe held her close to him, his face against hers.

"Oh, Joe," Tanya whispered. "Joe—Joe."

Martha's footsteps sounded in the hall, and Joe released her. "Good-night, Tanny. I am proud of you," he said as he kissed her again and left.

Tanya lay awake for a long time thinking of what she had seen in Joe's face when he kissed her good-night. She had seen it before, the day he found her in the fort, but she hadn't been sure if she had imagined it or not when she thought of it afterwards. She knew now it had not been imagination. For once he had not been able to hide his feelings from her. Tanya's heart was singing when she finally fell asleep to dream of Joe.

EVERELYN WINSPEAR left the next day on the *Northland Queen*. Dr. McNulty flatly refused to let Tanya accompany her. He described at great length how unsuitable the *Queen* was for a convalescent, no conveniences, no proper accommodations, and certainly no place for a person in Tanya's weakened condition. Pelican Bay was basking in a warm, sleepy spell of Indian summer and the *Queen* would make many more trips before freeze-up. There was no point in rushing the girl when she was making such excellent progress. And when she was ready to leave, if no one else was able to accompany her (here McNulty winked at Tanya) he would take her back himself.

Evelyn knew that Tanya would get the best of care, but she worried about the mysterious enemy who had already made one attempt on her life, and likely wouldn't hesitate to try again. She felt easier when Joe promised that never at any time would Tanya be allowed to roam far alone. With that Evelyn had to be content and she left on the *Northland Queen*, but she knew she would not rest until Tanya was safe at home in Winnipeg.

The afternoon of the same day Willow Lebatt pulled up her canoe and sat down on the sand. Willow looked older than her seventeen years and her face was careworn from days of worry and sleepless nights. She was haunted by the fear that Angus Quincey would regain his power of speech and tell what he knew. If only she hadn't been such a fool. She should never have gone to him. But she had thought he would be glad to know that the girl was out of the way, and Joe was safe. It was her chance to get Joe's father to her side and with Angus on her side she had hopes of winning Joe again. But she had made a bad mistake. Instead of being glad, he had leaped to his feet, and come at her as if he meant to strike her. His voice was terrible, when he roared, "What have you done to her?" Willow had waited to hear no more. She had fled from the sight and sound of that livid old man, and his awful, accusing voice, fled far into the forest until she was exhausted.

If only he had died, her secret would have been safe. Willow dropped

her aching head into her hands. She had not known how heavily guilt could weigh on one's mind, and how horrible it was to live in fear and uncertainty.

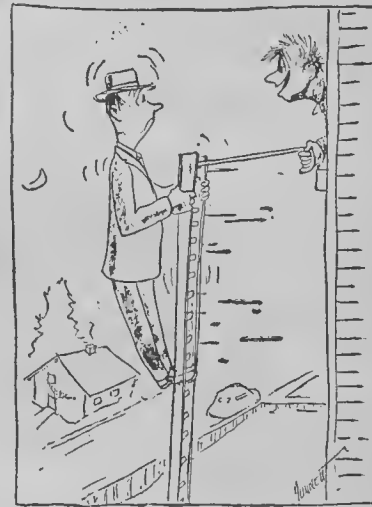
Willow sighed and got up. The woman hadn't died, thank God, so she would not be convicted of murder, but Angus was still alive, and as long as Angus lived she would never be safe.

Willow walked down the path into the forest, too tired to think any more. She looked up to see her path blocked by two men, whose faces wore the same stern, relentless expression, whose eyes looked hard and cold as they stood there and waited. Willow froze in her tracks and looked desperately from one face to the other. They knew—they knew and they had come to take her away! Angus must have told them. Her eyes widened with fear. She looked wildly about. She could expect no mercy from either one. They had come to take her to jail!

Willow turned and dashed back to the shore. If she could reach the canoe in time—she could escape. They would never get her alive!

She screamed when she felt her arms grasped from behind and bent backward, rendering her helpless in a grip that was almost savage. She fought like a tigress, scratching, kicking and biting her assailant whose grip only tightened until the fingers seemed to be crushing her arms.

Willow looked at Johnny who stood on the opposite side of the canoe. "Johnny—Johnny—" she gasped. "Help me, Johnny, don't let them get me!"



"My daughter left a message for you."

I never meant to kill her, honest I didn't, I swear it. Johnny! Johnny! Help me! Make him let go!"

Johnny did not move. Willow saw her last hope of escape vanishing, and she sobbed aloud. They dragged her to a deserted cabin and there Joe threw her on the floor while Johnny closed the door and stood leaning against it, barring escape.

Willow tried to drag herself toward Johnny but Joe stood in the way and she collapsed in a heap on the hard floor. They meant to kill her for what she had done.

"Willow Lebatt," Joe's voice was like steel, "Willow Lebatt, get up and take what is coming to you."

AT the very moment Willow was lying on the floor waiting for death, Tanya was on her way to the Hudson's Bay Post to visit Angus.

Martha had borrowed a wheelchair. Much against her better judgment she had given in to Tanya's persuasions that they let her go. Mac carried her downstairs and put her in the chair. The weather was lovely,

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warm and no wind, but Martha had bundled the girl up as if it was mid-winter and they set off.

The Indians, on seeing her, stopped and smiled at the girl who seemed to have become their personal charge after the search. Tanya waved gaily at everyone, saying to Mac with a happy little catch in her voice, "Isn't everybody nice to me? I don't think there are kinder people anywhere than right here in Pelican. I've never been showered with so many good things in my life, and from strangers at that. It makes me feel very proud, and yet just a little humble."

Mac grunted but made no reply. He left her outside and went to see if Angus was well enough to receive visitors.

Mrs. Shorting hurried out to greet Tanya whom she had never seen, but about whom she had heard so much. "Oh, you look fine," she beamed, "just fine. Your cheeks are with color already. Angus says yes by all means for you to come in. Joe is not home, but he hopes he will do."

Tanya laughed and the color deepened in her cheeks.

Mac carried her in and set her down in the big easy chair by the window in Angus' room.

"I guess I'll leave you two for a few minutes and have some tea with Mrs. Shorting. She's gettin' it ready now."

When he went out, Tanya looked at Angus, a smile hovering on her lips. She saw the kindly eyes fixed on her face and she knew that Angus no longer hated her. She need never fear him again.

"I'm so glad to hear you are getting better. Joe told me that you had been taken ill because of me. I can't tell you how sorry I am to hear that. I seem to have made such a lot of trouble for everyone."

"Don't ye be sayin' anither word about it, lass. I'm gettin' better every day. I bet I'll be fishin' on Little Moose afore ye are, and my fish won't get away, either."

At the sound of his voice, Tanya leaned forward. "You have recovered your speech. Why, that's wonderful!"

"I should say it's wonderful. I feel like talkin' a' the time to be sure I really can talk. I'll likely be goin' into politics or the ministry after this."

Tanya laughed and Angus joined in with a soft chuckle. "Joe didn't tell ye, eh? Just like him. He never was one for sayin' muckel."

He watched her twist her ring nervously with her thumb. What was on her mind that she was just a little afraid to mention?

"Well, lass," he asked softly, "what did ye come to tell me? I know ye must hae come for some special reason. What is it? Don't look so fearful, lass, I winna bark at ye."

Tanya raised her eyes and smiled.

"You're pretty shrewd. I did come here to ask you something very personal, and I am just a little afraid to say it. You see, Mr. Quincey, I love your son, I love him very much, and I have reason to believe that Joe loves me, too. But I'm afraid — I'm afraid he'll never tell me so because of what I did to him once." She shaded her eyes with her hand. "Oh, I'm so ashamed when I think of that. I've always been sorry. Soon I shall have to go back to the city, and I can't

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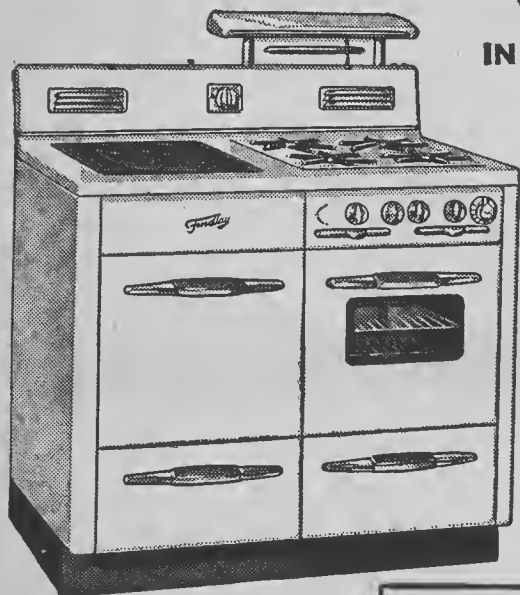
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go until I know for sure one way or the other how Joe feels about me. I may just be fooling myself, he may not love me at all, I certainly don't deserve his love, but somehow I keep hoping—"

She looked up and met the keen, grey eyes of Angus Quincey.

"Have I your permission, Mr. Quincey, to ask your son to marry me? I'm tired of waiting for him to get around to it. I can't wait another day."

Angus Quincey's heart seemed to skip a beat. History repeated itself. Once, long ago, another girl had grown tired of waiting and had asked the man she loved to marry her and make her very happy. She had made him happy too, so happy he had never been able to forget.

Angus put out his hand to Tanya and whispered, "Ah, lass, lass, ye're a fine braw lass just as he said. He's waited a long time for ye. Don't make him wait even one more day. Ye hae my blessin', both of ye. I know — I know ye'll be very happy the gether, happier than ye would ha' bin perhaps had ye wed when ye were young and did not realize how precious love can be. Ye know it now, both of ye, and ye'll keep it ever warm and sweet."

Tanya threw off the covers and stood up. She dropped to her knees at the bedside, too overcome to say a word.

THE door of the cabin opened and shut and Willow lay still, listening to the steps that grew fainter and fainter until she could hear them no longer.

She was alone. She was alive! They hadn't killed her as she had expected,

and she would not go to prison. She was free to leave the cabin where she had just suffered such agony of mind she was to remember it all her life.

It was Johnny who had saved her. He had said it was only for Johnny's sake that they would keep silent. He had thrown away the whip he had raised high and said, while she cowered on the floor, waiting for the first blow to fall, "I can't do it. I can't do this, Johnny. I'm too fond of you to make you suffer. You would feel it more than she."

Then he had gone out, they had both gone out, leaving her alone.

She would hear that merciless voice for years, a voice that stripped her of all illusions about herself, until she seemed to stand naked and trembling and ashamed, a creature so devoid of all human decency she longed to hide from the eyes of the world that could see her now as she really was.

Willow wept softly to herself. What Joe had said, what he had made her see, was worse than any beating. She could have taken a beating better than this. It was hard to believe that once she had seen desire kindled in his eyes.

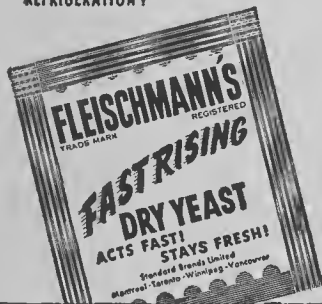
Willow raised her aching body. She wished she were dead. How could she ever face any of them again?

Then she saw Johnny leaning against the door, looking at her with grave, steady eyes. Willow turned away. How could she face Johnny. He had heard — he had seen everything — he had seen her through Joe's eyes. He must despise her now.

She felt his hand on her shoulder and she turned blindly toward him.

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BASIC CHEESE DOUGH

Scald

- 1½ cups milk
- 3 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 3 tablespoons shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm.

In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

½ cup lukewarm water

1 teaspoon granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Stir in lukewarm milk mixture.

Stir in

2½ cups once-sifted bread flour

and beat until smooth and elastic; stir in

1½ cups lightly-packed shredded old cheese

Work in

2½ cups more (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draft, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into portions and finish as follows:



1. CHEESE LOAF

Shape half a batch of dough into a loaf and fit into a greased bread pan about 4½ by 8½ inches. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 40 minutes — cover loaf with brown paper during latter part of baking to avoid crust becoming too brown.

2. MARMALADE BRAID

Roll out a quarter of a batch of dough into an 8-inch square on a lightly-floured board; loosen dough. Spread with ¼ cup marmalade and sprinkle with ¼ cup chopped nuts. Roll up jelly-roll fashion; seal edge and ends. Roll out into an oblong 9 inches long and 3 inches wide; loosen dough.

Cut oblong into 3 lengthwise strips to within an inch of one end. Braid strips, seal the ends and tuck them under braid. Place on greased cookie sheet. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 20 minutes.

3. CHEESE BREAD STICKS

Cut a quarter of a batch of dough into 12 equal-sized pieces and roll, one at a time, into slim strips about 7 inches long. Brush strips with water and roll lightly in cornmeal. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheet. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 10 minutes.

"Oh, Johnny, Johnny," she cried. "Oh, Johnny!"

TANYA was sitting in the armchair by the window when Joe came into the room.

"I hear you visited with my father this afternoon," he said with a smile. "He sends his regards and said to tell you he was celebrating already by sitting up in bed, whatever he meant by that."

Tanya laughed and the color deepened in her face.

"Sit down on the bed, Joe. I have something to say to you and I'm a little scared."

Joe sat down and looked at her.

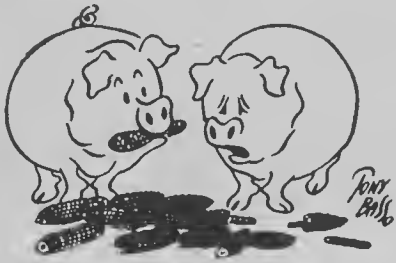
"Joe, do you love me?" she asked abruptly.

"Yes."

"Then please, will you marry me? I love you, Joe, too much to wait any longer for you to ask me. Will you —"

She stood up as he came toward her, his dark eyes shining with tenderness and love as he took her in his arms.

"Will I marry you? As soon as we can arrange it. I've waited long enough, my darling. I've been waiting for eleven years." He tilted her face up to his and kissed her.



"That it's delicious, you can't deny, but do you realize we're making pork chops of ourselves."

Martha's footsteps sounded in the hall, but they did not hear her. She opened the door and closed it quickly again, but neither was aware of her going nor did they hear the satisfied chuckle as Martha hurried downstairs to tell Donald.

IT was afternoon. The air was cold but the sun sparkled on the waters of Pelican Bay as the *Northland Queen* drew slowly out of the harbor and headed for the open water. It was her last trip for the season, for already freeze-up was setting in and a thin sheet of ice coated the harbor every morning. Not until the next spring would the residents of Pelican Bay see the good old *Northland Queen* again, almost their only link with the outside world. The dock was crowded with people who had come to say good-bye to the *Northland Queen* and her passengers.

Up on the top deck stood Tanya and Joe who were leaving Pelican Bay.

In the Captain's cabin, Angus Quincey raised himself up on his elbow to take a last look at his old home where he was leaving so many memories behind. The new factor was already installed in the Post with his wife and family. The old days at the Post were over for ever for Angus Quincey.

Tanya touched Joe's arm.

"Look! There is old White Crane standing beside Martha. She's waving. Wave back at her, Joe, so she'll know we saw her."

Joe raised his arm to old White Crane whose prophecy had come true. Some day he would tell his wife about that dream. She would like to hear it.

The crowd waved and cheered to the two on the deck. "Good luck! Good luck!" they shouted. "Good luck, Mr. and Mrs. Quincey. Don't forget to come back, some day!"

Martha touched her eyes with her handkerchief. McTavish saw, and put his arm around her ample waist and smiled.

Joe's eyes swept the crowd, looking for a face that wasn't there. Where was Johnny Ottetail, and why hadn't he come to say good-bye? Joe felt keenly disappointed. Surely Johnny wouldn't let them leave without a last farewell?

Joe's eyes scanned the shoreline, then he smiled. "Ah, Tanny, look—look over there on the bluff."

Tanya turned and followed his pointing finger. High up on the bluff stood a boy and a girl, silhouetted against the sky, their faces turned toward the *Northland Queen*. The boy was tall and slim, his head flung proudly back as he held the girl's hand in his own. They were the picture of youth, with all its hopes and dreams and faith, with its blind optimism that surmounts all obstacles, youth with its keen suffering so quickly forgotten.

Behind them loomed the dark, silent forest, ageless and unchanging, oblivious to the haste, the sorrows, and the struggles of humanity, serene and steadfast from age to age.

The boy raised his arm in silent salute. On the *Northland Queen*, Joe Quincey leaned forward, his dark eyes kindling, and answered the salute.

"Good-bye, Johnny," he whispered. "Good-bye, boy. May you always be as happy as you deserve to be."

Tanya, too, leaned her arm on the deck-rail and watched the two on the bluff. Johnny and Willow—Joe and herself. They were Joe and herself as they had been once, years ago.

"Good-bye, Willow," she thought. "May you be better to your Johnny than I was once to my Joe. You, too, have been given a second chance. Use it, Willow, use it wisely and well, for few of us deserve or are lucky enough to get a second chance. Good-bye, Johnny, I salute you."

Tanya looked up at Joe and smiled through eyes that were suddenly blurred.

She put her cheek against his and whispered, "Oh, Joe, I hate to say good-bye to Pelican. It's like saying good-bye to a part of oneself that will never be again. Look at those two on the bluff—that is you and I together when we were very young and foolish, laughing at life and its griefs, seeing nothing but sunshine ahead of us. A boy and a girl in love. The oldest and loveliest thing on earth. How many lovers, I wonder, have stood up on that bluff, hand in hand, needing nothing but each other!"

The boy and girl on the bluff turned and walked into the forest whence they had come.

Tanya touched Joe's arm. "Come, Joe, let's join your father. He will be lonesome without us. He is saying good-bye to more than half his life, while we are saluting ours. We'll drink a toast, the three of us, to Pelican Bay and all our good friends, a toast to a speedy return."

Hand in hand they turned from the deck-railing and turned their faces to the south.

THE END.

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For family security...
a financial plan

The Canadian Bank
of Commerce

137-2

Came in tired as usual.
That new barn has certainly
meant a lot of work for
Ted, and I'm glad it's
almost finished. Ted
still likes his three cups
of coffee at every meal—
Red Rose Coffee as always.
We've used Red Rose Coffee
in this house for years
and I have to agree
with Ted that it's just
as good as Red Rose Tea.

Masterpiece of Design

Pontiac's
*FIVE GREAT
SERIES FOR
'53



Illustrated:
The Laurentian 4-Door Sedan

*Pathfinder Series, Pathfinder Deluxe Series, Laurentian Series,
Chieftain Special Series, Chieftain Deluxe Series

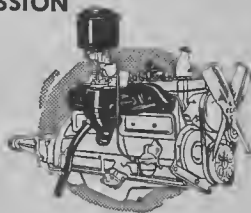
New DUAL-STREAK STYLING

Lovely to look at... instantly recognizable... that's the eye-catching appeal of Pontiac for '53. Every single model in each of the five great Pontiac series is a masterpiece of spirited new Dual-Streak styling—every inch a Pontiac and every inch a beauty!



New HIGH COMPRESSION POWER

Compression has been stepped-up in the Pontiac Six to deliver a brilliant 115 h.p. The Six with automatic transmission now develops 118 h.p. And Pontiac's great Straight-Eight delivers 118 h.p. for outstanding performance plus unsurpassed L-head economy.



New PONTIAC POWER STEERING

Optional at extra cost on all '53 models equipped with automatic transmission, the amazing new Pontiac Power Steering gives you fingertip control in situations like parking and slow turns. Yet it swings into action only when it's needed, and leaves you in complete control at all times.



New *POWERGLIDE AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION OR PONTIAC DUAL-RANGE †HYDRA-MATIC DRIVE

Pontiac offers you your choice of TWO wonderful automatic transmissions! The completely new, smoother, more responsive Powerglide, and Pontiac's spectacular Dual-Range Hydra-Matic Drive. Either will give you a totally new experience in smooth, effortless driving.

*Optional at extra cost on Pathfinder Deluxe and Laurentian Series
†Optional at extra cost on Chieftain and Chieftain Deluxe Series



New PONTIAC *AUTRONIC EYE

This amazing new headlamp control dims and brightens your lights electronically and automatically! It assumes all the work and worry of manually dimming your lights, eliminates the possibility of forgetting, makes night driving safer and easier.

*Optional at extra cost



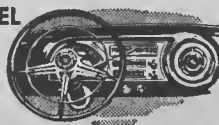
New WIDE-HORIZON VISION

Pontiac's new, one-piece curved windshield provides a wide, unobstructed angle of vision, and the new rear windows increase vision through the rear mirror by as much as 39 percent. GM Shade-Lite Tinted Glass, available at extra cost, materially reduces heat and glare.



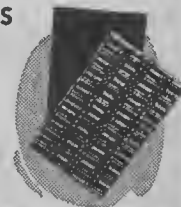
New PANORAMA VIEW INSTRUMENT PANEL

As practical as it is beautiful, the handsome new Pontiac instrument panel is designed to eliminate distracting highlights and glare. With new Key-Quick starting, one turn of the ignition key starts the car, and the key returns to normal driving position automatically.



New MORE BEAUTIFUL TWO-TONE INTERIORS

From the deft hand of the master stylist come Pontiac's exciting new interiors for '53—dramatically beautiful, color-keyed interiors expertly harmonized with Pontiac's sparkling body colors. Every detail of Pontiac beauty tells you at a glance that here, indeed, is a masterpiece of design. See Pontiac for '53—now!



F53-P1

A WEALTH OF
WONDERFUL
New
FEATURES

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR YOU CAN'T BEAT PONTIAC

The Countrywoman

Spring Catalogue

*There's phlox along the border,
Azaleas to the right,
With hollyhocks to shelter,
Morning glories in the night.*

*A tapestry of pansies
Is spread out near hearts' ease,
Dahlias are almost hidden
By curtains of sweet peas.*

*Blush and yellow roses,
With pride their beauty bring,
As vividly my garden blooms,
From a catalogue of spring.*
—RUBY FRIEDMAN.

Accepted Lover

*Now I can touch the silken hair of spring
And see the laughter in her hazel eyes
Grow tender in a passionate surmise
As my lips taste her red lips flowering.*

*If I should live to be a hundred years
I would respond, with joy, to spring's caress
And feel the rhythm of her happiness
Pulsating through the April of her tears.*
—GILEAN DOUGLAS.



High-Estate Kitchen

AT the close of his distinguished and popular term as governor-general of Canada, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, returned to Britain to assume the post of defence minister. As a parting gift to his wife the Countess Alexander, the women of Canada, through many and small contributions to express in some measure their good will and affection, presented equipment and gadgets to set up a model "Canadian kitchen" in their home at Englefield.

News came recently that the "dream" kitchen is now an established reality. Two rooms of the house were used to accommodate the \$9,000 worth of household devices sent from Canadian friends and admirers. The equipment includes: an electric range, water heater, food mixer, toaster, coffee maker, refrigerator, deep freeze, automatic dishwasher, automatic washing machine, clothes drier, an exhaust fan and electric steam iron. Above the stove is an adjustable hood to trap cooking odors.

Adjoining and connected with the kitchen is a utility room, which holds the deep freeze, washing machine, clothes drier, ironing boards and heated linen cupboards. It also contains a sewing machine table, which can be moved to any desired position.

The color scheme in the kitchen proper is off-white walls and splash boards, red working-tops on tables and cabinet counters, turquoise blue cupboards, red leather covers on the seats in the breakfast nook, and red and white curtains at the windows. Above the stainless sink is a decorative cabinet feature, with concealed lighting to lend a soft glow to Lady Alexander's own English china.

Few of us, on this side of the Atlantic, perhaps, realize the interest and curiosity of English and other European women in the modern kitchens and equipment for labor saving, commonly found in Canada and the United States. The visitor to this side welcomes a peek into a real kitchen to see for herself that they really exist and how they function. The fame of America's kitchens has travelled far and many magazines show their pictures. With existing restricted travel funds, the returning European is likely to try to buy some small kitchen gadget to please his wife, mother or sister as a returning gift.

The Alexanders are understood to be deeply appreciative of the gift of their "Canadian kitchen" which is probably without equal in Britain, where houses are old and mostly designed for households accustomed to having servants. Since before the

Gift kitchen from Canada installed in an English house — concerning fair employment practices and women workers — what is being planned for the aid and care of crippled children

by AMY J. ROE

war most materials in modern equipment have been restricted for essential industry use, rather than for homes and so have been unavailable to many who might have been able to afford them.

There is no doubt but that there will be much conversation about the kitchen at Englefield. The opportunity to view it will be a happy and proud moment for many an English woman. And what could be better topics for social chats between women than a kitchen—and Canada?

When Lady Tweedsmuir departed, mourning the death of her husband Lord Tweedsmuir, who had served as governor-general, Canadian women gave a token gift of furs. Later, during the depression years, she graciously remembered the kindness of Canadians, and sent many books to be added to libraries in areas in Canada that had suffered from drought and low prices.

Lord and Lady Willingdon will be long remembered for their encouragement of drama in Canada, and the setting up of the Willingdon "Award." When Lord and Lady Byng returned to Britain, after his term in the same high office, Lady Byng, a lover of all growing things, took back Canadian plants. It has been her pride and joy to show visitors her "Canadian flower garden."

Such kind and gracious gestures, expressing simple but significant ideas, do much to bind together the "people" and the "representative," in whatever country they may reside.

Women In Employment

LEGISLATION which will protect women engaged in employment in any works, undertakings or business within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada or the various provincial houses of legislature, from discrimination on the basis of sex at the time of hiring, during employment and in remuneration is being urged at the present time. The initiative has been taken by the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Upon petitions made, two provinces, Ontario and Saskatchewan, in 1952 amended or added to laws on fair employment practices. Manitoba has a similar amendment under consideration.

Bill 100—An Act "to prevent discrimination in regard to employment and membership in trade unions by reason of race, national origin, color or religion," is now before the House of Commons. It has been urged that the word "sex" be added as women now form an important part of the total labor force of Canada, there being over one million women workers—more than 20 per cent of the total.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor reports that there are about 19 million women workers—up nearly one-half million from 1951. This group constitutes one-third of all women of 14 years of age and over and makes up 30 per cent of the nation's labor force.

"All economic indicators seem to point to a period of high industrial activity this year," said Howard A. Rusk, writing in the New York Sunday Times of January 4, 1953, who then proceeded to point out that additional workers for industrial expansion must come from three sources: women workers, the physically handicapped and older persons.

The argument is interesting and applicable to Canada, which is experiencing an even greater and more rapid expansion in growth of industry and in competitive bidding for all types of workers. Teachers, nurses, clerical help, factory and unskilled workers are in short supply. We can profit by a study of the story of what has been happening to women workers in our neighboring country, par-

ticularly since neither the statistics nor the story, have, as yet, been adequately recorded in this country.

From a recent pamphlet on Working Wives and Mothers, issued by the Public Relations Committee, today's U.S. women workers are contrasted with those of 50 years ago—when they numbered five million, instead of the present 19 million. They are older—averaging 37 years as compared to 26 in 1900. At the turn of the century working women were usually single, divorced or widowed. Today well over one-half are married and over 40 per cent have children of school age.

"Despite problems such as split-shifts, part-time work, time out for childbearing, substitute mothers and group day-care that these factors raise, experience shows that women can do practically any job that a man can do and do it well."

Quotations are given from a booklet, "A Job For Women," recently issued by the Health Resources Advisory Committee, Office of Defence Mobilization, Washington:

"Generally speaking, accident frequency and severity are lower among women than men employees.

"There does not appear to be any genuine sex difference in susceptibility to occupational disease.

"They are absent an average of 12 days a year, as compared with eight days for men. They are out more frequently because of illness of short duration, but men have longer illnesses when they are sick.

"The problem of pregnancy does not appear to be a cause for much concern, except as represented by the phase of social adjustment, although there are individual cases that need specific advice and treatment."

Studies of the job effectiveness of handicapped workers show results much the same as for women, as revealed in a booklet, "The Disabled Can Work," published by the same office. It deals with a study of 11,000 handicapped workers compared with 18,000 matched non-handicapped workers. This shows that they: come to work regularly, stay on the job as long; have good safety and production records.

Easter Seals

THERE is an estimated three crippled children per 1,000 Canadians of all ages. The Canadian Council for Crippled Children defines a crippled child as one, up to the age of 21 years, who, because of disease, accident or defect, is restricted in normal muscular movements. No actual count has ever been made of the number of such children in Canada. To date only a few provinces have established registries where records of such cases can be kept.

Cerebral palsy and polio, between them, cause 60 per cent of the crippling conditions. Each contributes about the same number of orthopedic cases—roughly 25 to 30 per cent of the total. The remaining 40 per cent of crippled children are in this category as a result of congenital defects or anomalies, tuberculosis, rickets and degenerative diseases.

The Canadian Council for Crippled Children, which functions in co-operation with provincial associations in all except Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, was granted a federal charter in 1937. Its purposes are (1) to create better interest and focus it on the crippled child; (2) to stimulate other organizations in a broader program for the discovery, care and treatment of crippled children, and (3) to foster and originate new activities when there is a proven need for them.

The Canadian Council grants a franchise to each provincial society for the exclusive sale of Easter seals. In March of this year, plans are to distribute 300 million of these from coast to coast in an effort to finance work in each province. It is hoped that wide distribution of the seals will win support for the work and stimulate interest of many in the activities and recommendations of the Society for Crippled Children in their own province.



Left: White bread is favored by most bakery customers.

New regulations now permit the addition of vital nutrients to flour. Millers, bakers, health and nutrition workers unite in a widespread educational program on the value and place of bread in an adequate diet

by LILLIAN VIGRASS

has been added carefully calculated amounts of thiamin, riboflavin and niacin (members of the vitamin B complex) and iron. These vitamins and minerals are syn-

thetic products and may only be added in the quantities specified by law. Regulations under the revised Canadian Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1952, require that the cereal products to which they are added be labeled "enriched." Calcium may also be added if the label on the flour sack or bread wrapper states that it has been added. There must be at least two per cent skim milk solids in all bread marked "enriched."

IN setting the standards for vitamin enrichment, an amount is allowed similar to that which it is estimated is lost in converting whole wheat to white flour. The body's daily requirements and the availability of the vitamins from other food sources are also taken into account. Of the 11 identified B vitamins only three, known definitely to be essential for body health, may be lacking in the average diet. These three, thiamin, riboflavin and niacin, make for vitality and steady nerves. They are important for children's growth and are one of the factors in a longer life span for

Right: Enrichment affects neither taste nor appearance of this bread. Below: Bread from newly milled flour is tested for volume and appearance.

WHEN people ate food in the natural state nature supplied all the nutrients they required. Foods were not refined. They ate less starches and sugars. They ate more of their foods raw and there was more roughage in the whole-grain cereals they used.

Canadian Indians ate the entire fish and many of the organs of the animals they killed. Their diets were balanced with wild berries, herbs and greens. It was not until they accepted the white man's refined foods, white flour and prepared foods that Indians suffered from some of the white man's deficiency diseases.

Pioneers took their grain to the neighborhood mill to be made into flour. The millers ground it as fine as they could with the crude milling equipment they had. Some of the bran may have been blown away but the remaining whole-wheat flour with almost its entire store of natural vitamins and minerals was eaten each day.

As time went on millers learned to remove the bran and middlings. Flours became finer and whiter; and more and more of the grain coatings and wheat germ were removed. But with the bran, wheat germ and middlings went the vitamins and minerals which cereals furnish to man.

Bread is a staple food. It figures largely in the diet of the working man and his family. Fully one-third of the food eaten by the low-income family may be cereals or their by-products. It is important that the cereals be a good source of the health-giving elements as well as a source of energy.

Whole wheat is one of the richest sources of vitamin B₁, or thiamin, and it is a good source of the other B vitamins. Brown bread is not as popular as it should be. Only ten per cent of all flour sold in Canada is whole wheat. People want a white, light-textured bread. Its bland flavor makes it a most acceptable staple food, and to many unthinking persons it seems to be a mark of prestige to use white bread.

On February 2, 1953, vitamin-enriched flour and bread were made available to all Canadians. It is to be sold on a voluntary basis. "Enriched flour" is a highly refined flour to which

all. Iron, so essential for good red blood, may also be in short supply. This is partly due to the use of white flour and may be corrected by the addition of iron to the enriched flour.

The idea of adding vitamins to flour is not new. When the second world war broke out, health authorities were deeply concerned by the number of army recruits rejected because of childhood malnutrition. Doctors and nutritionists in many countries began an intensive study of food and its relation to general health and well being. They realized that many vitamins were lost when flour was refined and that meats and other vitamin-rich foods were in short supply. They knew how important these elements were, especially in war years, and that they must be supplied by foods made readily available.

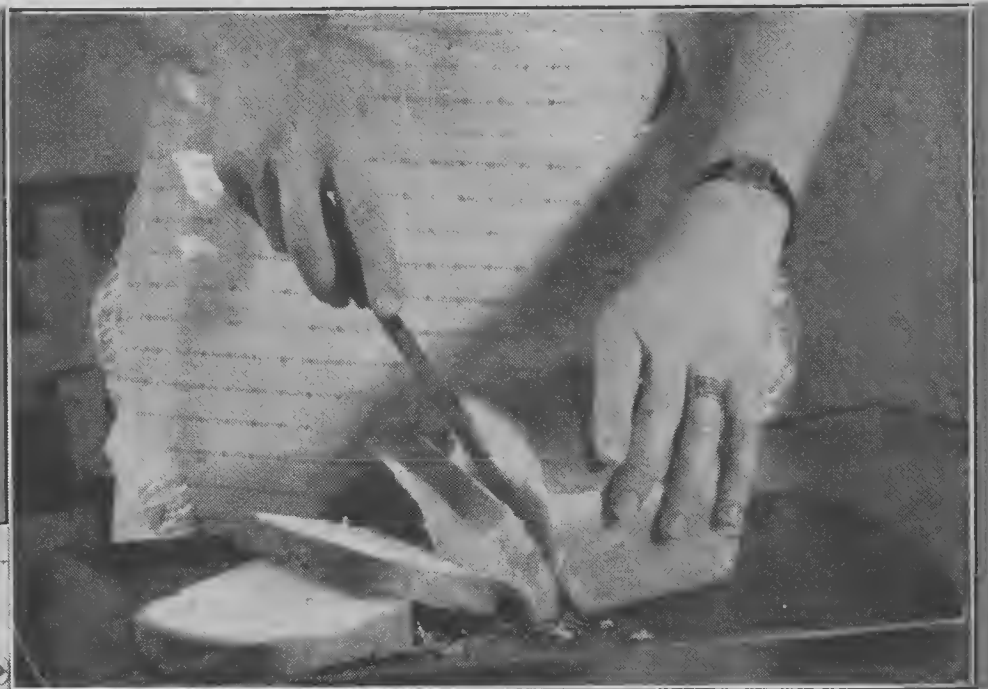
Canadian nutritionists and cereal chemists developed a process by which most of the nutrients of whole

wheat were kept in white flour. In 1942 the Canadian Department of Agriculture and the Department of Pensions and National Health launched Vitamin B₁ (Canada Approved) flour. It was a voluntary effort and depended upon the millers, bakers, home-makers and consumers for its acceptance.

Canada Approved flour is a white flour of high vitamin content. No synthetic vitamins or minerals are added. By means of a high milling extraction process the whole wheat nutrients are left in the flour. It retains 60 per cent of the natural wheat vitamins as compared to 25 per cent in patent white flour. There may also be other intrinsic elements, as yet unidentified, left in the flour.

HEALTH authorities gave the new flour their blessing. They encouraged its use in every possible way. It was regarded as a worthwhile source of vitamins. In taste and appearance the bread made from Canada Approved flour was so close to the ordinary white bread that the difference was scarcely noticeable.

During the war years Britain faced an austerity food program. It was essential to keep the population healthy, efficient and to maintain morale. High extraction flour, similar to Canada Approved, was introduced



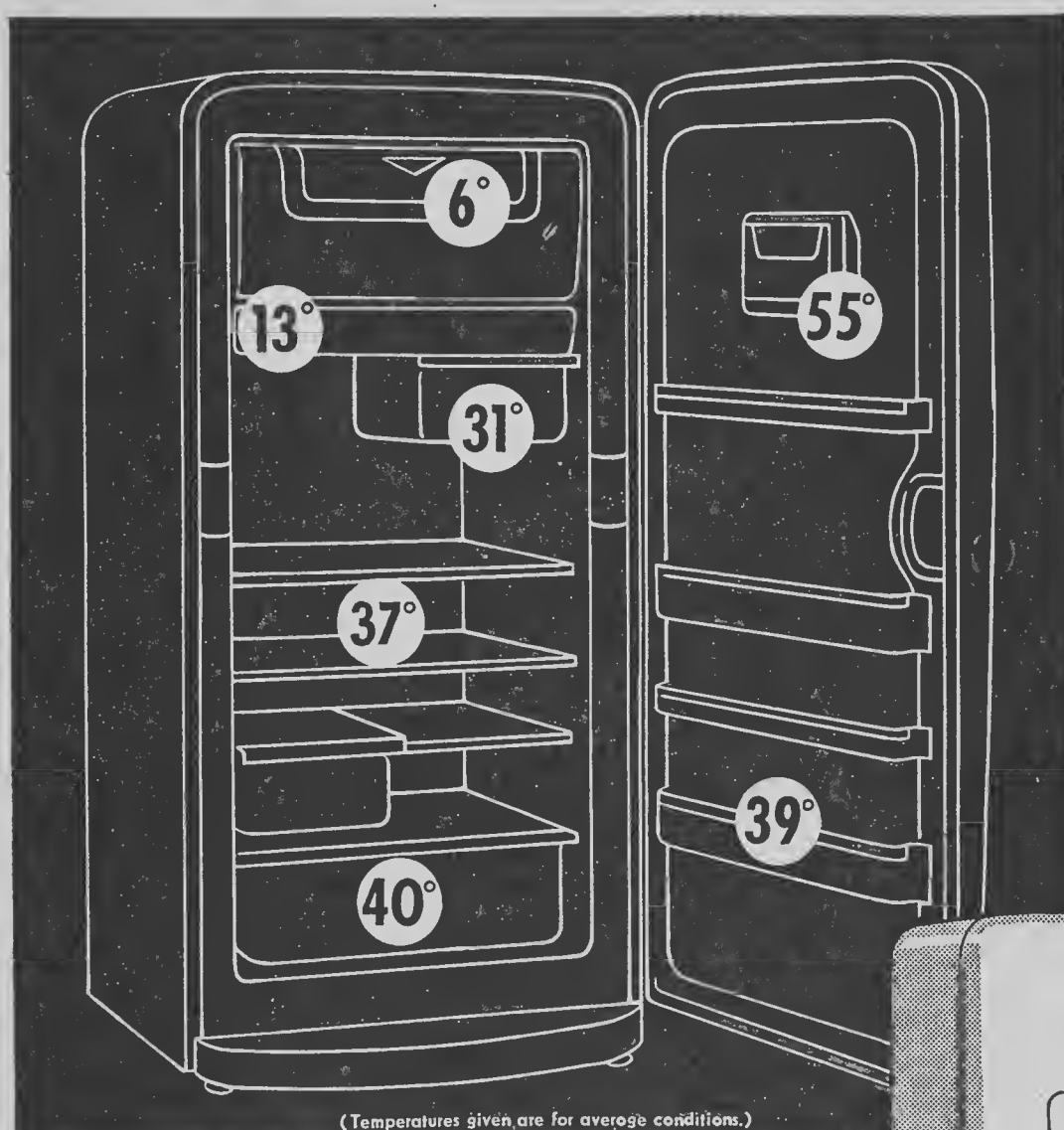
with extra thiamin, the fitness vitamin added. It made a darker, closer-textured bread but the people thrived on it. It is claimed by many that the health and morale of the people of Britain were better during war years.

Newfoundland, by the nature of her country, had a serious food problem. Diets consisted largely of fish and cereals. Vegetables and dairy products are expensive and her people in general are not well off. During the depression period, when relief was common, the health of the people was good. Relief was given in kind and all flour issued was whole wheat. Newfoundlanders disliked

(Please turn to page 85)

See the Great New 7-Climate Refrigerators

by INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



(Temperatures given are for average conditions.)

It takes 7 different areas of cold — from 6° to 55° — to keep all foods in prime condition. International Harvester gives you all 7 of these essential "Food Climates" — all working at once — in distinguished new refrigerator styles you'll be proud to have in your home.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 6° For frozen foods and ice cream | 13° For frozen desserts and quick chilling |
| 31° For keeping fresh meats fresh | 37° For milk and general food storage |
| 40° Humid cold for fresh fruits and vegetables | 39° For eggs, condiments, bottled beverages |
| | 55° For keeping butter easy to spread |

Come in and see how these wonderful new IH Refrigerators can help you feed your family better — get more out of your grocery money, too. They're big and good-looking and the *roomiest* ever. Let your International Harvester dealer show you one that's *made* for you! There's a size for *every* family.

JUST A FEW OF THE WONDERFUL FEATURES!

- New Push-button automatic defrosting
- Pantry-Dor shelves provide extra space at your finger tips
- Beautiful Spring-fresh green interiors
- Giant Coldstream Crispers of stain-resistant porcelain enamel
- Full-width 50-pound freezer chest
- Famous "Tight-Wod" unit with 5-year warranty

The 1953 International Harvester Refrigerators are the result of over 100 years of manufacturing skill and experience...

Available for 60 Cycle Areas Only

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Company of Canada Limited, Hamilton, Ontario



Great New Kitchen Idea! the Decorator Refrigerator

by
INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER

Revolutionary new idea enables you to make your refrigerator a feature of your kitchen decoration. Match it with your curtains—blend it with your color scheme. Use any pattern—any color fabric you choose. And you can change it as often as you change your mind!

*a Fashion First
exclusive with*
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



COMPARE Blue Bonnet MARGARINE



with ANY spread
at ANY price!

Compare Blue Bonnet's flavor . . . really delicious and fresh-tasting! Compare its rich nutrition . . . the result of using choice farm produce in the making, and of adding 16,000 units of valuable Vitamin A to every single pound! Then compare the savings! You can save *dollars* on your food bills when you serve Blue Bonnet . . . especially if you've got a lot of folks to look after.

WELL-KNOWN WOMEN PUT ON Blue Bonnet

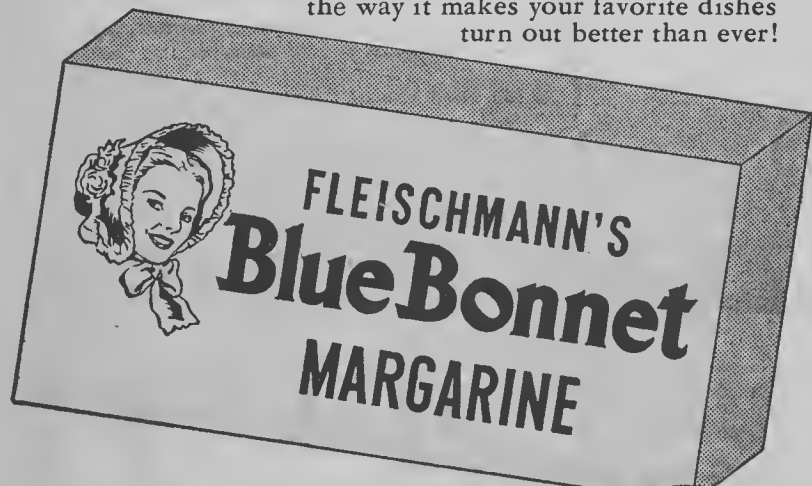


Mrs. John Fisher, wife of the famous radio personality, says she likes Blue Bonnet best of any spread at any price!



"It's really a delicious spread", says Mrs. Turk Broda, wife of hockey's well-known goal-tender. "That's why I buy Blue Bonnet".

Use Blue Bonnet for all your cooking, baking, and recipes . . . to season vegetables . . . as a spread for bread and toast. You'll find Blue Bonnet's flavor makes a real hit with everyone. And you'll be delighted with the way it makes your favorite dishes turn out better than ever!



A product of the makers of
FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST and MAGIC BAKING POWDER



BB-103

Wieners Make Hearty Fare

A flavorful meat that is economical and easy to prepare



Surprise the family with a wieners and sauerkraut supper casserole.

WIENERS are a flavorful pre-cooked beef and pork combination that make extra good eating. Served alone or in combination with other foods they supply the hearty tempting food we need for this time of year.

To serve the wieners alone simmer them in a covered kettle for five to eight minutes. Do not let them boil, nor pierce them with a fork. Brown them in a heavy frying pan, if preferred, being careful not to break them, or rub them with butter and broil three inches from the heat, turning with tongs to brown evenly.

Wieners are one of the most versatile of meats. They are famous as "hot dogs" for summer picnics. They are delicious cut into chunks and served in a potato or vegetable salad and they add flavor to a split pea or bean soup. Casserole meals featuring wieners are economical and hearty fare for the entire family. Wieners and sauerkraut are an old-time favorite that make a fine winter meal. For a new and delicious flavor melt cheese in the wieners or serve the kraut with apple added.

Wiener and Kraut Bake

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 lb. wieners | ½ c. catsup |
| 8 pieces cheese | 1 tin sauerkraut |
| 2 T. butter | ¼ c. brown sugar |
| ¼ c. chopped onion | 1 T. Worcestershire sauce |

Split wieners almost in half, lengthwise. Cut the cheese into sticks, 4 inches long and ½-inch wide. Place a stick in each wiener. In a baking dish 7 by 11 inches mix butter, finely chopped onion, catsup, 2 c. sauerkraut, brown sugar and Worcestershire sauce. Lay wieners on top; push down into sauerkraut, split side up. Bake in hot oven, 400° F. for 30 minutes.

Wieners and Macaroni Casserole

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3 c. cooked macaroni | 1 tsp. chopped green pepper |
| 1 c. shredded cheese | 1 T. butter |
| 1 tsp. onion | Salt, pepper, paprika |
| 1½ c. milk | 1 lb. wieners |
| 2 eggs | ½ c. bread crumbs |

Chop onion fine. Add to macaroni, shredded cheese and chopped pepper. Combine milk, egg and melted butter and add to macaroni mixture. Season well. Cut wieners in inch lengths. Place half macaroni in casserole. Add cut-up wieners. Cover with remaining mixture and sprinkle with crumbs. Dot with butter. Bake in 350° F. oven for 45 minutes.

Wieners with Apple and Kraut

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 lb. wieners | 2 c. sliced apples |
| 3 T. onion | 1 tin sauerkraut |
| 2 T. butter | 1 tsp. dry mustard |
| 1 tsp. salt | 2 T. brown sugar |

Melt butter in pan. Slice apples thinly, chop onion very fine. Add to butter. Mix sauerkraut with mustard, salt and brown sugar. Add to onions and apples in frying pan. Mix thoroughly. Lay wieners on top of kraut, cover and cook over low heat for 25 minutes or until wieners are heated and the apples are tender.

Quick Wiener Supper

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 3 medium tomatoes | 6 wieners |
| 1 large onion | 1 c. shredded cheese |
| 1 green pepper | ½ tsp. salt |

Slice tomatoes ½-inch thick. Combine with thin slices of onion and green pepper in a skillet. Split wieners in half lengthwise, then cut across. Place over vegetables. Cover. Cook over low heat about 20 minutes or until vegetables are tender. Sprinkle cheese and salt over top. Cover and heat 5 minutes or until cheese is melted. If preferred, prepare in a covered casserole and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.).

Wiener and Cheese Surprise

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 tin kernel corn | Salt, pepper |
| 6 wieners | 2 T. butter |
| 6 cheese sticks | |

Cut cheddar cheese into sticks 4 inches long and ¼-inch thick. Split wiener lengthwise and place in slit a cheese stick. Fill buttered casserole with tinned corn kernels which have been seasoned and dotted with butter. Place cheese-stuffed wieners on top of corn. The wieners may be wrapped spiral fashion with a slice of bacon for a flavorsome treat. Heat the casserole through in a 350° F. oven for 30 minutes, until cheese bubbles and begins to melt and the wieners turn a golden brown.

Barbecued Wieners

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 lb. wieners | ¼ tsp. chili powder |
| 1 T. chopped onion | 2 tsp. sugar |
| 1 T. fat | 1 T. prepared mustard |
| ½ c. catsup | 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce |
| 2 T. vinegar | ¼ tsp. salt |
| ½ c. water | |
| ¼ tsp. paprika | |

Chop onion fine. Cook over low heat in fat until soft but not browned. Add a peeled garlic if desired. Add all remaining ingredients but wieners. Mix thoroughly and simmer 10 minutes. Remove garlic, if used. Add wieners and heat another 10 minutes. Serve on rice or toasted buns.

Apple Desserts

Apples will bring variety, flavor and extra vitamins to cold-weather desserts

FOR a filling dessert on a cold, blustery March day serve a generous portion of an apple dessert topped with rich cream. There are plenty of calories in these desserts to make up for the energy spent in the out-of-doors, they are economical and they supply many of the fresh-fruit vitamins needed each day.

There are so many ways of serving apples the family need never tire of them. A fresh apple in the lunch box adds crispness to the noon meal. Apple juice for breakfast makes a nice change, but be sure it has vitamin C added if it is to replace the morning orange, grapefruit or tomato juice.

Apple pie with cheese is an excellent dessert for a day when the main course is not extra filling. An apple pan dowdy or Dutch apple cake is almost a meal in itself and any of these apple desserts makes good eating.

Apple Cobbler

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Pastry for one 8-inch pie crust | ¾ c. sugar |
| 3 c. sliced apples | 1 T. flour |
| ¼ c. orange juice | ¼ tsp. cinnamon |
| ¼ c. raisins | ½ tsp. salt |

Slice apples very thin, using tart apples. Combine apples with orange juice as they are sliced to prevent browning. Add seedless raisins. Combine sugar, flour, cinnamon and salt. Sprinkle over apple mixture. Blend. Place in 2 large or 4 small individual baking dishes, or in a 1 qt. baking dish. Top with pastry, cut to fit dish. Bake in hot oven, 425° F. for 40 minutes. As soon as removed from oven, top cobblers with tablespoon of red jelly, or serve with thick cream.

Dutch Apple Cake

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1½ c. flour | ½ c. milk, approximately |
| ¼ tsp. salt | 4 large sour apples |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | 2 T. sugar |
| 4 T. butter | ½ tsp. cinnamon |
| 1 T. sugar | |
| 1 egg | |

Mix the dough as for baking powder biscuits, adding the slightly beaten egg with the milk to make a soft dough; spread over a greased 9-inch pie plate or 8-inch square pan. Cut the pared and cored apples into eighths. Arrange the slices in parallel rows on the dough with the pointed edges down. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Bake in 400° F. oven until the apples are tender and the

dough baked (25 to 30 minutes). Serve hot with lemon sauce or cream.

Apple Torte

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| ½ c. sifted flour | 1 egg |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | ½ tsp. vanilla |
| 1 c. sugar | ½ c. chopped nuts |
| 4 c. diced apples | ½ c. chopped dates |
| 1 T. melted butter | |

Sift together flour, sugar, baking powder. Peel and dice tart apples. Combine with melted butter, slightly beaten egg and fruit and flavorings. Combine with dry ingredients. Spread in buttered 8-inch baking pan. Bake at 400° F. for 40 minutes until apples are soft. Serve hot or cold with whipped cream.

Danish Apple Dessert

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1½ T. melted butter | 2 c. applesauce |
| 3 c. corn, wheat or bran flakes | ¼ c. cinnamon candy or ½ tsp. cinnamon |

Combine crushed cereal flakes with melted butter and heat slowly until crisp and golden brown, stirring constantly. Heat together the sweetened applesauce and cinnamon. Cool. Place a thin layer of applesauce in sherbet glasses. Add a layer of cereal flakes, then layer of applesauce. Repeat, ending with applesauce. Serve at once with cream.

Mincemeat Apples

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 8 medium apples | 1 c. apple cider or apple juice |
| 2 c. mincemeat | |
| 8 T. butter | |

Peel and core the apples but do not cut. Place in a baking dish, 13 by 9 inches. Fill center of apples and spaces between with mincemeat. Dot each apple with 1 T. of butter. Pour over apple juice. Bake at 375° F. for 1 hour and 15 minutes. Serve with heavy cream.

Apple Betty

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 c. bread crumbs | ¼ tsp. cinnamon |
| 3 c. apple slices | ½ tsp. mace or nutmeg |
| ½ c. sugar or brown sugar | ½ lemon rind |
| 2 T. melted butter | 1½ T. lemon juice |
| ¼ c. water | |

Use soft bread crumbs or cubed stale bread. Put one-third bread in bottom of buttered baking dish; cover with half apples, sugar, water, spices and grated lemon rind. Cover with one-third crumbs then the remaining fruit, water and flavorings. Mix the rest of the crumbs with the butter; sprinkle over top pudding. Cover. Bake in 375° F. oven for ½ hour. Remove cover and continue baking until apples are tender and the crumbs are brown or about another half hour. Serve warm with cream.



Apple cobbler with cream adds just the right finish to a meal.



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¾ cup cornflakes; 3 tablespoons
ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP;
1 tablespoon margarine.

Drain peach halves. Crush cornflakes lightly. Roll peach halves in cornflakes. Place peaches, hollow side up in baking dish. Fill centres with ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP and dot with margarine. Pour ¼ cup of juice around peaches. Bake in hot oven 375°F for about 25 minutes until browned. Serve warm with cream or evaporated milk. Serves 4.

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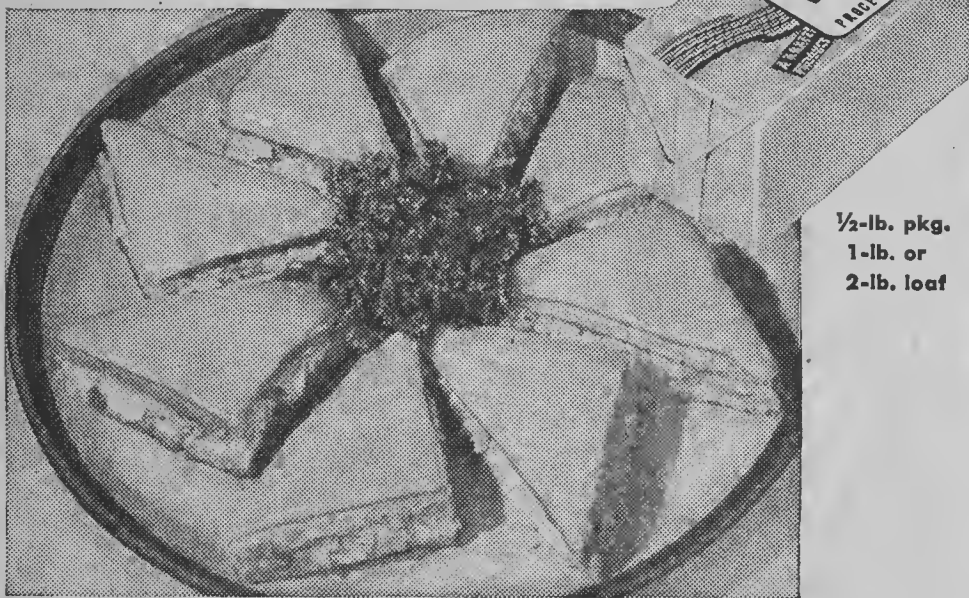
IT'S A SUNNY DAY when the scales register that your chubby and cherubic little one has doubled his birth-weight. And that day can come so quickly, thanks to Heinz. From the moment they start on any one of the four Heinz Pre-Cooked Cereals, babies get extra nourishment combined with added iron and vitamins. Heinz Strained Baby Foods and Heinz Junior Foods continue to supply them with an abundance of the nutrients their growing bodies need. Every single one of the wide variety of Heinz Baby Foods is easily digestible with a delicious, natural flavour that babies love. Feed your baby Heinz Baby Foods from the beginning.

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Make sandwiches filled with your favorite salmon salad. Toast them. Top each sandwich with a slice of Velveeta cut from the economical 2-lb. loaf. Place under low broiler

heat till the Velveeta starts to melt. Cut in diagonal halves. For the youngsters, here's another idea: fill the Velveeta-topped sandwich with peanut butter instead of the salmon.

Velveeta...made by KRAFT

Picture Made of Shells



No. H-108

No. H-109

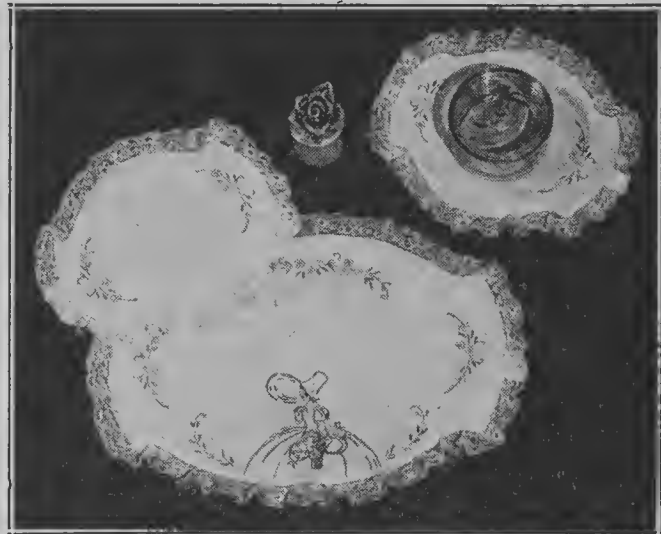
The black and white illustration does not commence to portray the delicate beauty of the shells used to create this pretty picture. The background is black velvet. The shells are

all pastel colors with the exception of the leaves which are darker. And most pleasing of all is the fact that you can make this lovely picture yourself even though you have never done shellwork of any kind. The flowers are all made with three, four or five shells, placed close together and with a small yellow shell in the center. Leaves are just one shell placed in correct position. Flower stems are just a single strand taken from an ordinary whisk-broom. It's fun . . . and it really is pretty. Kit No. H-108, including all shells, the velvet, and easy-to-follow directions, costs \$1.50. Hobby cement is 20 cents a tube. Pearl essence (optional) for giving the shells an extra glow, 20 cents. Fine brush for painting the essence on the shells is 55 cents. The mahogany and antique six by eight inches shadow box frame is No. H-109, \$2.50. (A shadow box frame is deep. Really a box within a box.) All prices include postage and handling.

Lace and Linen Vanity Set

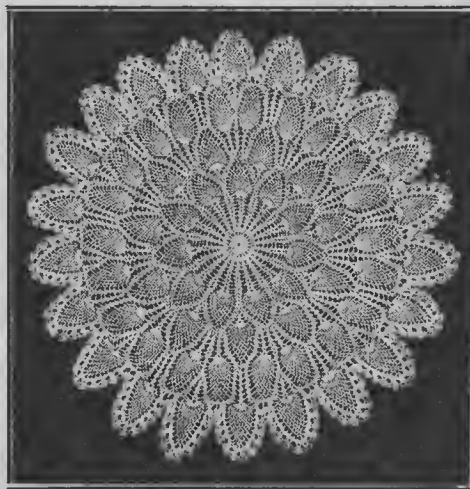
Design No. 869

This ever-popular Dresden figurine motif is always a favorite. Here it is combined with pastel flowers and wide lace edging. It comes to you stamped on best-quality white, Irish embroidery linen. Edges may be machine hemstitched and lace overcast to the hemstitching or the edges can be neatly turned in and hemmed. The lace is then frilled and carefully overcast to the outer edge. Design No. 869. Price 75 cents. Threads 25 cents extra.



Pineapple Centerpiece

This beautiful large needlework piece measures approximately 15 inches in diameter when made of fine thread. Made of heavier crochet cotton it is larger, of course. The pineapple motifs are ingeniously worked together to form circles, one atop the other and then finished with a graceful pineapple scallop edge. We use ours in the center of a large circular tray. You may find it just right for round tables, for coffee tables or in the center of your dining table. The pattern is No. C-369. Price 30 cents.

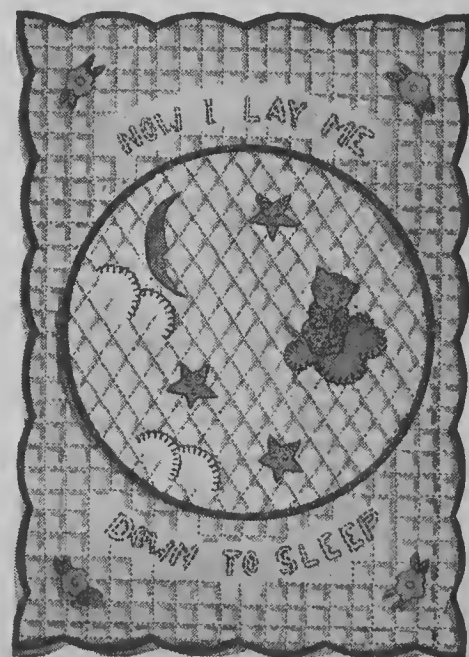


Pattern No. C-369

Sleepy Time Cot Cover

Design No. 492

The appliques for the blue nightgown, the yellow stars and moon, the pink flowers and the green leaves are all included with this stamped cot cover any child will love and all adults will admire. It is stamped on nice-quality white cotton and may be bound with pink or blue binding. All lines are stamped ready to follow. Directions are included. Cut size 36 by 54 inches. Design No. 492. Price \$3.25 postage paid.



Send orders to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg.

A Wave on Your Spring Agenda

If you are planning on a permanent wave be sure to give the hair the necessary pre-treatment

by LORETTA MILLER

SPRING is in the offing and a pre-permanent hair schedule is on the agenda! What girl doesn't look toward spring and a new Easter bonnet for the lift so needed after a cold winter? And what hat looks well unless the hair is lovely? The usual brushing and combing of the hair, with occasional massage over the scalp all tend to keep the hair in condition, but after a winter of heavy head covering out-of-doors and dry heat indoors, something extra is required.

Because circulation through the scalp begins below the hairline, it is necessary to start scalp massages by pressing the fingers and rotating them over the nape of the neck. Using the cushions of the fingers, press firmly, then describe a small circle. Release the pressure, move the fingers just a trifle, press and rotate them. Continue in this manner until your fingers reach into the hairline just back of your ears. Then begin again and repeat the massage over this same area.

Now place the cushions of the fingers firmly against the scalp just back of and above the ears and massage (as described above) gradually easing the movements forward. When your fingers reach the center of the front hairline, lift them and begin back of the ears again. Repeat three times. Next, place the fingers back of the ears, slowly rotating the fingers and working them up to the center top of the head. Make certain that the scalp moves with the action of your fingers. Do not rub your fingers over your scalp, but press hard enough to make the scalp move with your fingers. This tends to loosen the scalp and stir up the oil ducts which in turn normalize their action so that the hair is supplied with exactly the right amount of oil.

In addition to helping the circulation through the scalp, brushing also serves as exercise to the hair, making it more obedient, easier to handle. To hasten the stimulation, it might be well to bend at the waistline and hang the head downward as you begin the brushing. Brush from the nape of the neck, then along the face-framing hairline out to the ends of the hair. Then straighten up and brush the hair . . . *hard*. Begin each brushing stroke by touching the bristles of the brush to the scalp, then moving the brush out the length of the hair.

Scalp massage and thorough brushing are the first steps in every routine regardless of the type of hair to be treated. However, the next steps will be determined by the type and texture of hair.

Dry hair, without a doubt, demands most attention at all times. It is this type of hair that is generally most difficult to handle. So if a permanent wave, either the home or beauty shop type, is on your spring agenda, now is the time to get busy with your pre-permanent care. After thoroughly massaging the scalp and brushing the hair, prepare the corrective oil as follows: Place three tablespoonfuls of pure olive oil and two tablespoonfuls of pure castor oil in the top of a double

boiler. See that the lower half of the utensil is filled with hot water. Mix the oils together, using a small rotary-type egg beater if necessary. Then using a cotton swab on the end of an orange-wood stick, apply the hot oil. Part the hair every inch and make the application directly to the scalp.

Enough of the oil will run down the length of hair to help correct the dryness. When you have applied the oil to your entire scalp, wring out a Turkish bath towel in very hot water and wrap it turban-fashion around your head. When the towel cools, replace it with another hot one. Repeat this six or eight times. The warm oil should remain on the scalp forty-five minutes. A thorough shampoo should follow.

Regardless of the cleansing agent used for shampooing the hair, it is most important that the hair and scalp be thoroughly cleansed and that all cleansing agent is rinsed away. If one shampoo doesn't seem right, by all means try another. It is only by the trial-and-error method that the average person can find exactly the right shampoo. Most shampoos now available on the market are of good quality. It is only a question of finding the one best suited to the individual type of hair.

Pre-permanent care of oily hair and scalp requires nothing more than a concentrated effort at scalp massaging and hair brushing. The massage should be repeated until the entire scalp tingles.

If a concentrated effort is made to normalize the action of the oil ducts, it won't be necessary to use external applications to hair and scalp. Stimulated circulation alone will overcome excessive oiliness.

If a permanent wave is on your April agenda, now is the time to start the pre-permanent routine. Dry hair should be shampooed every ten days in order to get in at least three complete oil treatments. If the hair is oily, it is wise to shampoo only when it appears soiled. Oily hair collects more soil than dry hair and therefore may require shampooing more often.

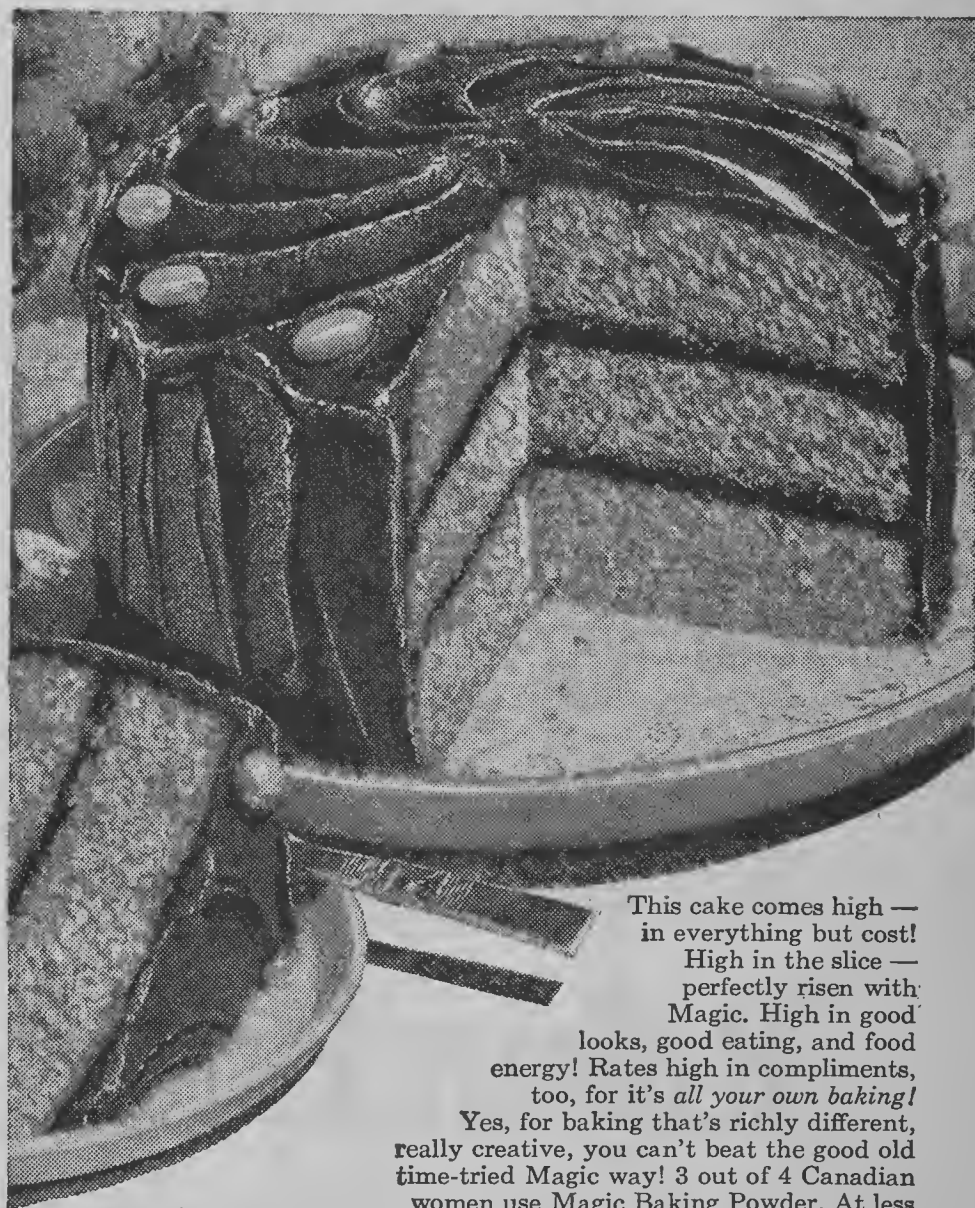
If the hair is straight, do it up in pin-curls or on regular curlers while it is still quite wet. Let it remain until thoroughly dry. Then if the wave and curl seems too tight, brush the hair until it falls into soft natural waves. You may find it necessary to put your hair up two or more times each week until you get your permanent.

Whether you have a professional permanent wave or do it yourself, you can be sure of a good wave if your hair is in condition. A permanent wave stretches the hair and gives it the same structure as naturally curly hair. It is necessary to train the new wave, just as one must train naturally curly hair. Brushing every day is the secret to a natural-looking permanent wave. Brushing makes the hair lustrous, exercising it and making it easier to handle. Be sure to read and follow the instructions that come with the package. Manufacturers are continuing improvements and may change directions from time to time.

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MAGIC PEANUT-BUTTER CAKE

2½ cups once-sifted pastry flour or 2¼ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour	
4 tps. Magic Baking Powder	½ tsp. salt
9 tbsps. butter or margarine	⅓ cup peanut butter
1¼ cups lightly-packed brown sugar	2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup milk	1 tsp. vanilla

Grease three 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 375° (moderately hot). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine and peanut butter together; gradually blend in brown sugar. Add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in pre-heated oven about 20 minutes. Put cold cakes together with part of the following Peanut-Butter Chocolate Icing. Cover cake with remaining icing and decorate with salted whole peanuts.

PEANUT-BUTTER CHOCOLATE ICING: Cream together 4 tbsps. butter or margarine and 4 tbsps. peanut butter; add few grains salt. Work in 3½ cups sifted icing sugar alternately with about 9 tbsps. scalded cream, stirring in 2 ounces melted unsweetened chocolate after part of the cream has been added and using just enough cream to make an icing of spreading consistency; beat in ½ tsp. vanilla.



THE spot, where our Alberta farm house stands, was once solid bush. When we began building it, we cleared barely enough space to allow room for the basement forms, meaning to remove other unneeded brush at a later date when we, supposedly, would have more time for the job.

Within a few feet of the kitchen wall stands a clump of saskatoon bushes, on a spot that we had visioned as a future flower bed. There is no talk now of flowers usurping the grey-barked shrubs. In two seasons they have gained the title deed to that little plot of earth. For one thing, the kitchen window overlooks the spot, which, because of the fruit and the branches, has become a feeding station for birds and for another; we delight in the spring blossoms as well as the ever-changing color of wood and foliage.

Every spring they present a showy white bank of blossoms, richly spiced with a bittersweet, woody fragrance. As though this floral display wasn't ample return, they offer a harvest of plump blue-black berries. The vanguard of this fruit crop finds its way to our table, raw but trimmed with liberal helpings of sugar and cream. Some become tasty additions, in cooked form, in pies and puddings. Only a portion ends up in the preserving kettle and so into jars, for winter eating.

The residue is shared by varied

and interesting avian and human visitors. Birds seem to like our outdoor restaurant. There's mama and papa robin out for a quick snack. Their family, full-grown, with breast coats of spotted and mottled plumage, seem almost strangers rather than kindred to the red-breasted parents.

A bright, black and yellow, gold-finch perches on a twig-end, pecking energetically at an extra-luscious berry. Nearby, to my surprise, a strident-voiced flicker was heartily tucking into a fresh fruit salad. Perhaps his regular diet of tree pests and ants grows a bit monotonous at times.

A merry troupe of chickadees, steady patrons, gossiped cheerfully as they flitted about the bushes. One wonders where such wee birds find all their boundless energy.

There are cedar waxwings, sleek, graceful, crested birds that whistle a plaintive, restless air. I watched a little fellow sitting precariously on a springboard limb, trying to gobble down an over-large saskatoon. He was having a difficult job of it. Suddenly he lost his balance. There was a bit of quick fluttering for a moment, then he was back again,

still clutching stubbornly to that berry.

A vivid, exciting splash of color, orange and black, a beautiful Baltimore oriole visits for awhile. His children, as the robin's, have their own special, juvenile garb. Quite a number of our familiar bird friends in their youth have plumage so different from the adult birds as to be somewhat confusing. What one thinks to be a new species often turns out to be a well known bird in its swaddling clothes.

Of the native sparrows we noticed that little musician, the song sparrow, and a rather dumpy looking tree sparrow. A relative of theirs, a slate-colored junco, drops in for lunch now and then. An ardent insect hunter, a red-eyed verio, samples a few of the berries from a big, inviting cluster. There is a rose-dusted, spry, sparrow-sized chap that we are not certain of. Perhaps we will determine his identity, later.

From a dogwood thicket on the edge of the garden, a catbird calls longingly. No doubt he is eulogizing on the super qualities of our window-side saskatoons.

Saskatoons are a common wild shrub in the West. Indians used its

tough, supple wood for making bows, and sometimes, by way of variety, added the berries to pemmican. Out-of-province customers have other names for the fruit: shadblow, shadbush, service berry, June berry or sugar berry, but to us they are and always will remain honest-to-goodness saskatoons.

The fruit of the saskatoon is sweet, but rather insipid, and for that reason is scorned by many. This very flatness of flavor, however, lends it to a pleasant blending with other fruits, especially acid ones, such as rhubarb and lemons. Many a thrifty housewife welcomes the humble saskatoon as a means of stretching more costly and less-prolific fruits. A mixture of gooseberries and saskatoons in equal quantities, for instance, tastes almost like pure gooseberries.

Saskatoons are easily dried. In this form they can be used in many dishes in place of raisins.

Here's a tip on preserving them. The berries have an objectionable tendency of becoming hard when cooked. This may be overcome if the sugar is added to the fruit just before removing the saskatoons from the stove.

So if you want a hardy, fast-growing, useful shrub, spare those saskatoon bushes. If you have none, transplant some. They respond well to cultivation and protection. They will soon pay for themselves in beauty, fruit and bird-attraction.

"Saskatoons, Please"

Viewed from my kitchen window a native shrub has qualities of beauty, worth and charm

by RAY PETERSON

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"Enrichment"

Continued from page 78

this coarse "dole" flour and when times became more prosperous they immediately reverted to white flour again. The general health of the people decreased. Nutritionists were quick to point out that there was a lack of whole wheat nutrients.

In 1944 Newfoundland accepted an enriched flour. It was a pure white flour such as the people wanted but fortified with three B vitamins, iron and calcium. Health surveys taken in 1944 and again in 1948 showed a remarkable change in the health of the people during that period. Nutritional deficiencies had decreased sharply. Teachers found that children who had been listless and not interested in play, by 1948 had become normal curious youngsters. The whole population seemed more alert and they were working harder. Enrichment thus sold itself so well in Newfoundland that the provincial government, in 1952, made it compulsory.

DURING the war years the United States adopted a policy of enriched flour and bread, to be sold on an entirely voluntary basis. They continued to use refined flours adding the synthetic B vitamins and iron. Today 80 per cent of all bread sold in the United States is "enriched."

Canada Approved flour has not become popular during the ten years it has been on the market. Millers say that the appeal for its use "failed in spite of the publicity given it" because the bread made from it was darker and it did not rise well. It tended to become rancid in hot, moist weather and the millers were reluctant to mill it in large quantities.

Health authorities claim that the flour has never been available in sufficient quantities nor at all market points. It was not marketed in conveniently sized packages. It lacked adequate and widespread advertising. Housewives did not insist upon having it. Merchants were confused about its value and they did not understand the differences between it and other white flour. Whatever the cause, Vitamin B₁ flour has not had widespread acceptance.

"Enriched" flour and bread have now been introduced to all Canada. Enrichment in no way affects color, baking or keeping qualities. Familiar recipes give the same results as formerly and the baked goods may be as white, light and acceptable as with any highly refined flour.

Enrichment has the full blessing of the millers and bakers. Large introductory educational meetings have been held in many Canadian cities. A film *Modest Miracle*, telling the story of the discovery of deficiency diseases and their cure or prevention through the use of vitamins, is available for showing. The regulations and facts of enrichment are being publicized.

Effective advertising has helped sell other foods such as, for example, the dairy products and citrus fruits. Bread until now has lagged behind. The new flour program will help restore confidence in bread as a food. Nutrition and health workers endorse it as a practical way of restoring the necessary elements of health and producers may well rejoice at this modern business effort to stress the importance of bread as a nutritive food.

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State size and number for each pattern ordered. Write name and address clearly.

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Simplicity Patterns

Pay Dirt

Continued from page 8

the men were served hot lunches in the dining room. Whoever was stealing gold was taking it to his cabin. There was no searching. Each man was assumed to be honest.

Kip Rogers dropped in on Donna the third week. "How about giving me a break, on a week-end date?" he said. "Or has Gil Bowen tied you up for the season?"

"Nothing like that," she answered.

"I'm glad to hear it," he said. "The guy's a sharp-shooter. He wants to get rich quick. Maybe he's smart, but I'm taking the slow, surer way. When

Keller quits I want to be the man to take his place. I lack Gil's speed, but I hope to be in the chips at the finish. And . . . I like you." His grin was brash and disarming.

"You give the impression of being in a hurry, Kip," she said. "Mr. Keller is sure you can hardly wait to try on his shoes. As for Saturday night . . . it's a date."

Gil came around that evening and mentioned Saturday night plans. "I'm sorry, but Kip spoke first," she said.

She learned much of Gil in the next few seconds. His eyes told her he was surprised, hurt, angry and finally resigned. "My fault," he said. "I took too much for granted. I should have

spoken sooner. You know . . . skip it," he concluded.

"I don't want to skip it," she said, consumed with curiosity.

"To be continued," he said, "as they say in stories."

"I can hardly wait for the next issue," she said. "Make it soon."

"Monday evening," he said.

SHE surprised everyone at the next meal by saying, "The overalls you wear at work need a little scrubbing and mending. I can handle three pairs a night. Leave them at the cook shack. I'll start with three men at the head table, and go round the table."

The men looked surprised, then resumed eating. Gil Bowen came into

the kitchen later, and he was boiling mad. "It gets me down for you to wash their damned overalls," he growled. "You don't have to do it. And you don't have to wait for the next issue for what I was going to tell you." He looked around. "A kitchen full of smells, a tub full of soapy water and dirty dishes is no place to tell you . . ."

He caught her arm and hurried her out the back door. A grim silence fell on him, and finally she said, "What are you waiting for?"

"Waiting for the spell of soiled overalls, a tub loaded with dishes and kitchen odors to leave and make room for . . . well . . . nights like they have

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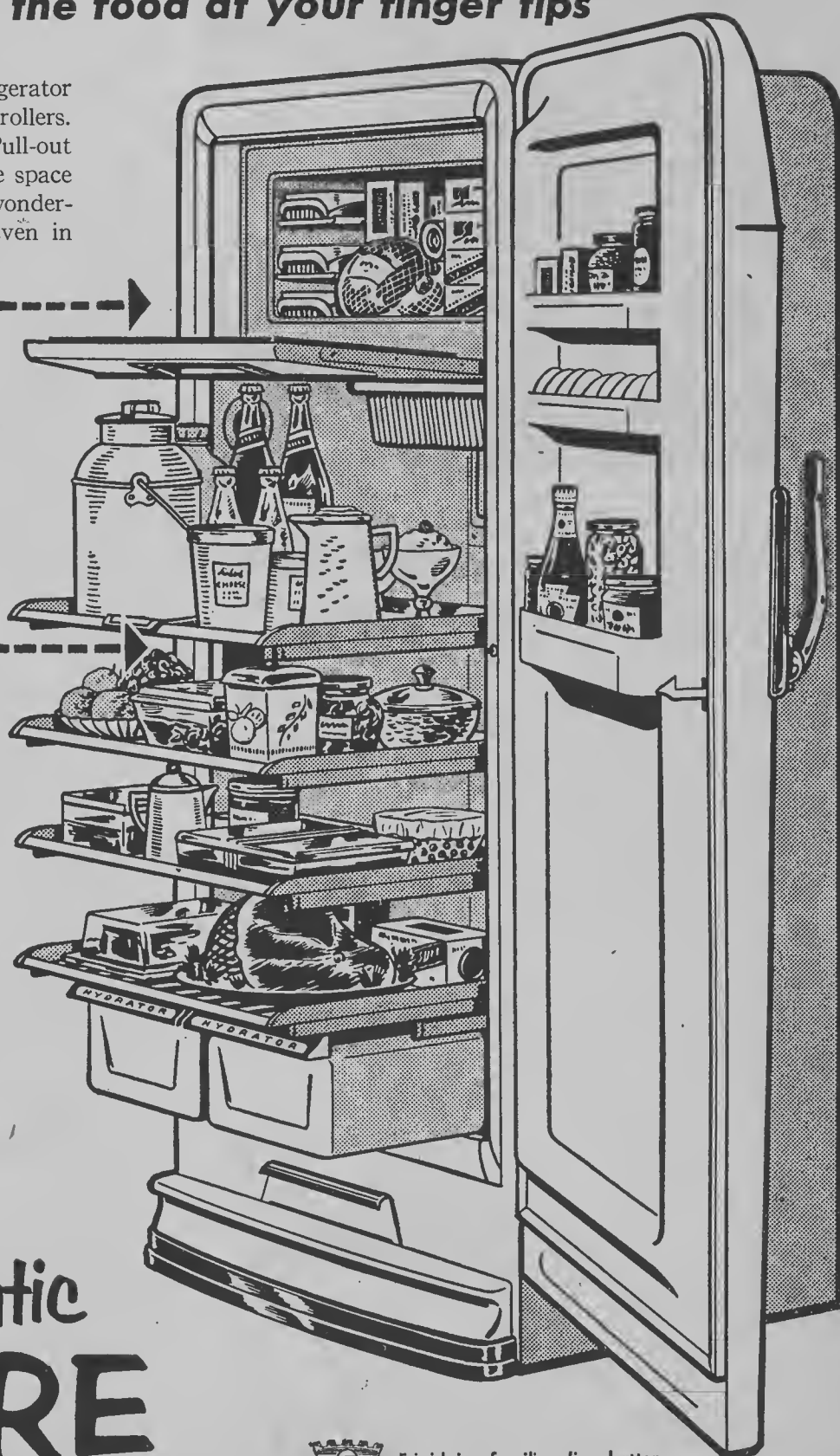
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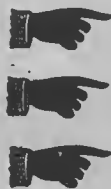


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here, with the creek singing, and a lazy breeze coming down the canyon, and the snow-capped peaks, still, beautiful, mysterious, throwing out their challenge."

And, suddenly, as he talked, as his voice lost its edge, the spell he wanted was with them. "In a few, short weeks, I'm in love with you, Donna," he said. She had never seen a man look upon her with such reverence. She felt oddly humble and yet her heart raced with joy. "When the mining season ends, will you marry me. We'll honeymoon in a snug cabin, and I'll run a trap line and . . . next summer we'll prospect and . . . or does it sound crazy?" "It could be wonderful," she answered. "I'll think about it. I really like you . . . a lot, Gil."

He kissed her tenderly, then whispered, "Now I won't feel queer in the stomach when Kip dates you Saturday night. I know it doesn't mean anything to you."

WHEN she finished work, three pairs of overalls were on a kitchen chair. They were stiff with muck from the mine. She carried them to her cabin, hung them up, opened a container filled with mercury and poured a small amount into each pocket. *If fine gold is coming out in overalls pockets*, she thought, *some will stick to the seams and the mercury will pick it up.*

Donna put the mercury from each pair of overalls into a bottle and pasted the owner's name on the bottle. She hid the bottles, then filling a tub with water, gave the overalls a thorough scrubbing and hung them up to dry.

Kip knocked and said, "The boss wants to see you, Donna."

Surprised, and a little worried, Donna patted her hair into place and hurried to the office. "Set down, Donna," Keller said.

Donna had no desire to sit down because a portrait of Grandma Purdy hung above the chair. She was afraid Keller might notice the 'amazing resemblance about her forehead, eyes and chin to Grandma Purdy's. Donna leaned against the wall opposite the portrait and Keller said, "Mrs. Purdy, who owns this mine, would raise hell and put a block under it if she thought a young girl was scrubbing, by hand, miners' overalls. It's a man's work. If the washing machine hadn't broken down, there'd be no such problem."

Donna didn't tell him she had arranged the washing machine's failure. "I don't mind hard work, Mr. Keller," she said. "The washing machine can be repaired. And Mrs. Purdy doesn't need to know. I'm very happy here."

"You should be," he said. "You're working for one of the finest mine-owners in the world. She'll approve anything I do for the safety and comfort of the men."

His words filled Donna with a glow of pride. "So I have heard," she said. She slipped away before his thoughts returned to overalls.

When the night's silence had settled on the camp, Donna curtained her windows, locked the cabin door, then lit a bunsen burner. She poured mercury from one bottle into a crucible, which she heated until the mercury had evaporated. The crucible contained no gold. "That clears the first man," she declared.

By midnight she had cleared three men. She turned in, dog tired; but happy.

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WHEN the truck was ready to leave Saturday afternoon, Kip was dressed in his best. There was a something of gloating in his eyes as he glanced toward Gil Bowen who was staying in camp.

Out to impress, Kip took Donna to the town's finest cafe and insisted on the most expensive dinner. He leaned back in his chair frequently, and paid her the highest compliment a girl can receive—frank admiration. "You know," he said, "I have the feeling I've seen you before . . . somewhere. Or else you look like someone I've known or seen. The forehead and eyes . . ." Donna's heart stood still, then began to function again, when he concluded. "I guess it's imagination."

She wondered how many times he had been in Keller's office and noticed Grandma Purdy's picture. Kip made no further comment during the week-end, centering his attention on food, a show, dance, a late snack and leaving Donna in the hotel lobby a little bewildered.

Such speed and high pressure, she thought, and Kip is the lad who criticized Gil for being in a hurry to get on in the world.

Kip lit a cigarette and sauntered slowly down the street. It was two o'clock, but the streets were alive with miners in town for the week-end. "I've seen Donna before somewhere," he muttered. "When I mentioned it, I thought she looked scared for a moment, but you can't tell about her. She thinks fast. I've been looked at before by that same searching, but friendly, gaze." Suddenly he shouted. "I've got it! I sat down at Keller's desk once. Grandma Purdy looked

Things continued normally at the mine Monday morning. Monday evening three miners left their overalls for washing and mending. Donna followed the same procedure that night, and for the three nights following—she gave the pocket seams the mercury tests with negative results. Friday night she had the feeling eyes were watching her as she evaporated the mercury. She glanced sharply at the curtain and noticed it was not quite down to the bottom of the window. Eyes pressed close to the narrow space would get a clear glimpse of the room. She switched off the light suddenly. Magically a faint, but retreating shadow was briefly visible on the curtain.

She pulled the curtain down, resolved not to be as careless in the future. She poured mercury from the last bottle into the crucible, and when it had evaporated there was a tiny *button* of gold in the bottom. "Oh lord!" she cried. "I can't believe it. I can't believe Gil Bowen would do such a thing." And yet, his pockets were the first to yield the trace of gold dust she was seeking. "I feel . . . wretched."

When Gil came into the kitchen the following night she said, "I haven't made up my mind yet, but how much of a grubstake will you have when the mine shuts down?"

"Not much," he said, and named an amount that approximated his season's pay. There was a boyish delight in his grin. "So you really think we might make a go of it? Oh, darling, I *know* we would." Then he frowned. "I wish you'd cut out washing overalls. The boys only soil 'em again. Please stop."



"Think we ought to mosey on home? You're so tired you can hardly keep your mouth open!"

down from her portrait, the same way Donna looks at me. Donna's some relative—granddaughter, likely—sent out here to check on Keller." He tossed the cigarette away. "And Keller hasn't noticed. Well, that's what comes of getting old."

When he climbed onto the truck the next afternoon, Donna was waiting. The interested expression on her face confirmed his conclusions. He talked about food, dancing and the weather on the way back to the mine. But as soon as the truck stopped he dropped into the office and took a long, searching study of Grandma Purdy's portrait. *Hmmmmmm*, he thought, *this deal calls for heavy thinking.*

"Not many more to go," she answered. "I can't play favorites."

"It doesn't make sense," he grumbled. He dropped a plate and broke it, betraying the nervous tension building up within him. "The idea of washing Kip's overalls burns me up. I don't like that fellow. And he doesn't like me, which makes it even." He grinned and added, "Don't mind me. I don't blow off steam very often. I've things on my mind."

She wished he hadn't mentioned things on his mind, and when he left, she felt a sense of relief.

Donna washed Kip's overalls the following night. "Not a trace of gold," she mused. "Hmmmmmm." She was

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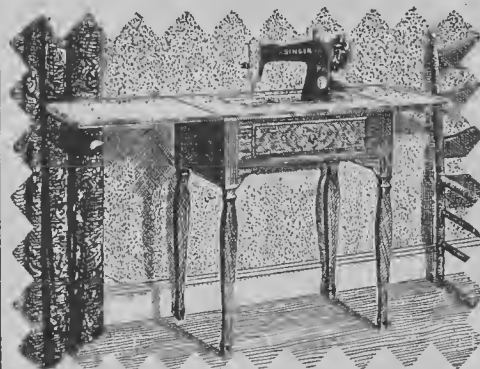
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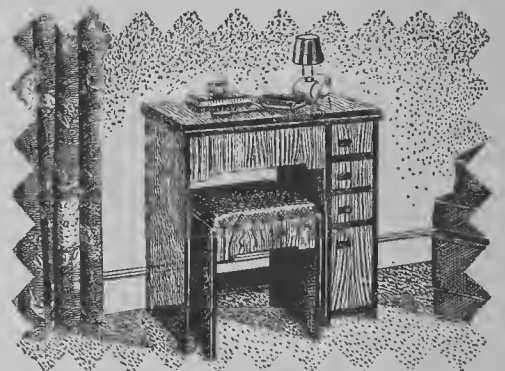


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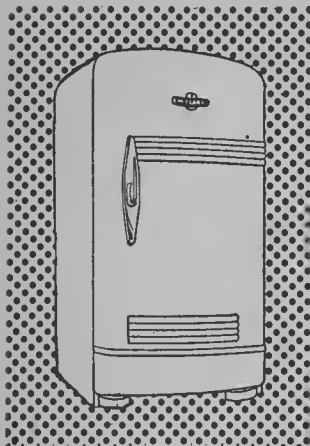
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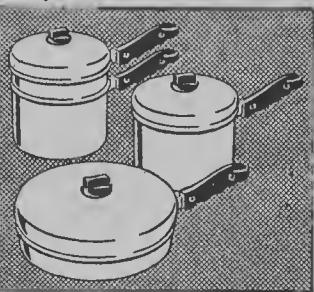
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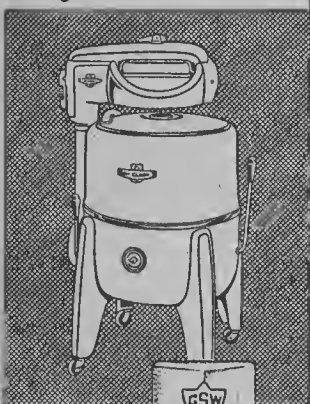
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thoughtful for several minutes, and could almost hear Grandma Purdy saying, "You haven't cleared up the case yet. You haven't proof that will stand up in court. And what's going to happen when Gil learns the little waitress he loves owns the mine . . . if she clears up the high-grading?"

I feel as nervous as Gil, she thought. Grandma's right. The guilty man hasn't been exposed. Tomorrow, I'll start washing windows.

"YOU don't have to wash windows, Donna," Mr. Keller said as she completed Gil's windows.

"But I love to wash windows," Donna answered, and for a moment the normally serious Keller almost grinned.

The next day she washed one of Kip's windows, and carried a pair of his old overalls home. She poured mercury into the pockets and when the evaporation process was finished a tiny gold button lay in the bottom of the crucible. "Very interesting," she mused. "Gil's and Kip's pockets yield a positive test. The others' are negative. The next step is to locate the high-grader's cache. Can't get a conviction without evidence. Also, the stolen gold belongs to Grandma Purdy. Another thing, the thief will have to get it away from the mine without detection."

She finished Kip's windows the next afternoon and was looking around the cabin when Kip came in. "Okay, Donna," he said, "what's your game. Washing windows! Washing overalls! There's a reason."

"Yes, there's a reason!" Gil Bowen growled. "And I'm interested in the answer. When you knocked off work Kip, I came along to see what was up."

"I'll tell you something," Kip said. "Donna is Old Lady Purdy's granddaughter, sent here to spy on honest miners. I wondered where I'd seen her before, then I remembered the old girl's portrait in the office . . ."

"Kip, you're right," Gil said. "I'm her granddaughter," Donna admitted. "I've been running down a high-grader. You boys carried fine gold in your overalls pockets, and . . ."

Gil turned on Kip. "If she found gold in my pockets, you planted it there," he accused. He was white from cold fury. Kip struck first and knocked Gil over a chair. Gil came up with the chair in his hands, hurled it at Kip, then followed the chair with swinging fists. They were young and strong, and their blows were damaging. When Donna tried to break up the fight, each ordered her to keep out of it.

Kip went down at last, beaten, sullen, his eyes filled with hate for the girl. Hardly able to stand, Gil Bowen dropped heavily into a chair. For several minutes the only sound was the labored breathing of the men. "When you found gold in my pockets, Donna, what did you think?"

"I reasoned if men could salt gold mines, they could salt pockets," she answered. "Believing in you, I naturally wondered who would do such a thing. Kip was smart. Perhaps he was the man who peered through my window one night and saw what was going on. His pockets yielded nothing—until I found an old pair of pants. The very fact he was suspicious of my window-washing proved he had a guilty conscience. Otherwise, he wouldn't have come snooping today."

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"Where's his cache?" Gil asked. "It'll take that kind of evidence to convict a man in court."

"I found a bunsen burner in his cabin," Donna said. "Also his fishing tackle boxes include many heavy lead sinkers. He makes his own sinkers and I was thinking . . ."

Kip leaped to his feet suddenly and dived toward a drawer. He yanked the drawer open and had clutched a revolver when Donna dived onto him. She held his wrist until Gil could take a hand.

"Damned fool!" Gil growled. "Do you want to swing for murder?"

They tied up Kip, then Gil placed a lead sinker on a piece of wood and chopped it with an axe. "Pure gold," he said softly. "Pretty expensive sinkers you use, Mister."

"He made gold sinkers and coated them with lead," Donna said. "Keep an eye on him, and I'll call Mr. Keller."

Keller didn't seem quite as old and tired when he appeared with Donna at Kip's cabin. "High-grading," he said, "doesn't come from the mine's overhead. It comes out of the stockholders' dividends. Grandma Purdy was sure to ask questions. I hoped to clear up the matter before she got around to it. Then she wrote me to keep hands off and see how Donna would handle it. She said it was going to be Donna's mine anyway." He stood up. "Come on down to the office."

At the office he telephoned town and asked for Mrs. Purdy. "What?" Donna exclaimed. "Grandma here and I didn't know it."

"Sure, I told her you were falling in love with a young miner and she caught the next train west," Keller said.

After some delay, Keller said, "Hello, Mrs. Purdy? Donna landed the high-grader. Better send an officer out

for him. Huh? She's right here." He turned to the girl. "Your grandmother wants to talk to you."

After an exchange of greetings, Grandma Purdy said sharply, "Didn't I warn you a prospector like your grandfather came along only once in a generation? So what's this I hear?"

"He's wonderful," Donna said. "But right now he's all battered up from fighting."

"Borrow Keller's car and drive in, you two, and we'll have dinner in my room at the hotel tonight," she ordered.

"Nothing doing!" Gil said. Donna handed him the telephone. "Nothing doing, Grandma Purdy," he said. "Huh? No, I don't want to be seen looking as I do. No! I'm sorry, but no is final. Huh? Huh? Listen, I'm not being mean to an old woman. I'm saying no to a wonderful lady. Huh? Oh . . . okay." He turned to Donna. "Does she always win her arguments?"

"Yes, when she feels she's in the right," Donna answered.

GRANDMA PURDY'S eyes were never sharper than when she shook hands with Gil Bowen. She asked him many a question during the meal. "Listen," he said, "if you are worrying about me marrying Donna, you don't need to. The engagement is off."

"Don't you love her?"

"Sure I do. But what I had in mind was two young people struggling together, pretty much as Grandpa Purdy and you did," he explained. "I didn't intend to marry a mine owner."

"That's the way it's going to be, then," Grandma Purdy declared. "Trap, prospect and rough it. In a year or so, I'll deed Donna the mine, then you'll be stuck with it." She turned to Donna. "We're lucky women, my dear. Each of us got the best man in our generation. Come here, Gil and kiss your old grandmother."



The entrance to the farmstead of the late Henry Blanke, south of Swift Current, as it looked just after completion.

Henry Blanke—A Tribute

PRAIRIE horticulturists and particularly those on the open prairies will learn with deep regret of the passing of Henry Blanke, of Wymark, Saskatchewan.

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what it was possible to do with trees, shrubs and fruits in the so-called "dry area" of the prairies. A prominent member of the Swift Current Horticultural Society, and consistent winner at the Saskatchewan Provincial Fruit Show, Mr. Blanke will be missed by all those who knew him.

He is survived by his wife, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Blanke is an outstanding horticulturist in her own right, and was a constant source of encouragement to her late husband. —R. M. Blakeley, *Exper. St'n., Swift Current.*

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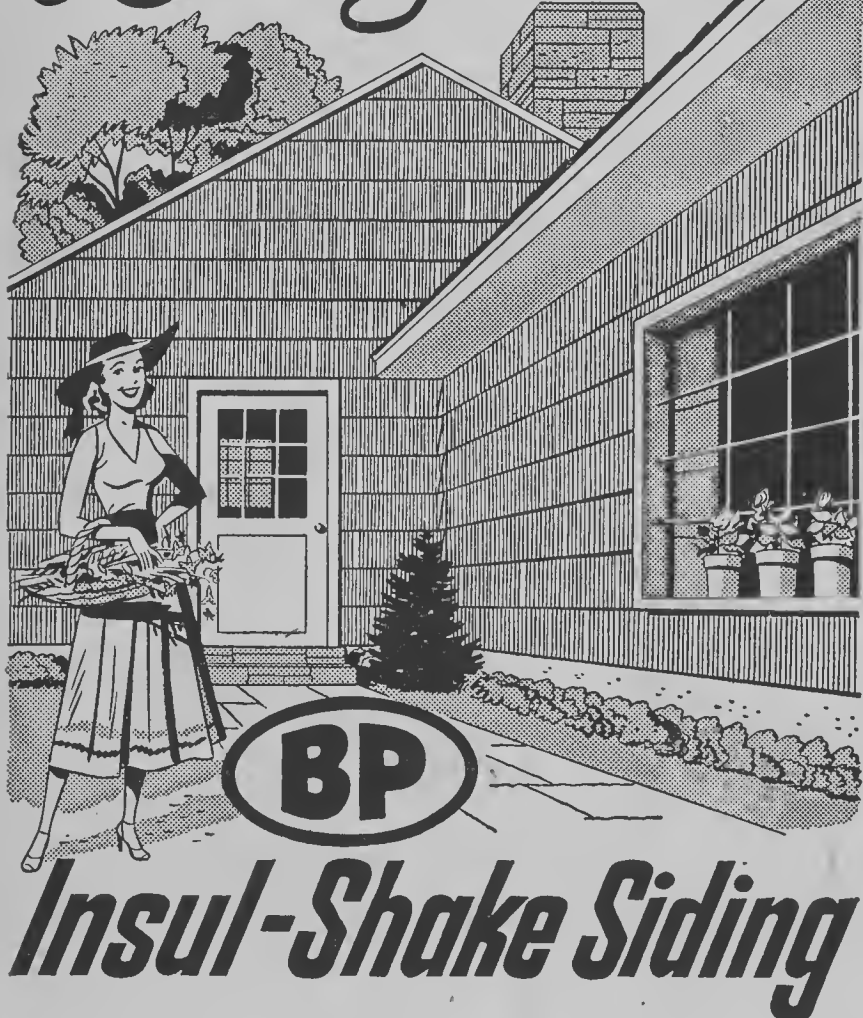
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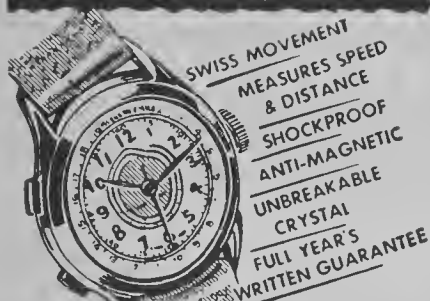


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Stubble ridging last fall on part of 1,600 acres of crop harvested by the Assiniboia Farm Machinery Co-op. Ridging cut labor time and traps snow.

Harvest Operation Traps Snow

An idea for saving time picking up swathes, has added value for trapping winter snow

FOUR farmers at Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, wanted to find some way of getting around a serious labor shortage at harvest time, about three years ago. Joe Himbeault and Marshall Lowes talked it over and got an idea that they should form a harvesting machinery co-op. Later, Nap Himbeault and John A. Bowden joined the other two, and the Assiniboia Farm Machinery Co-op has since been working satisfactorily. Among the four of them, they have three swathers, three combines and four trucks. Last fall, labor still presented some difficulty, with the result that only two combines and two trucks were used.

Ivan H. Root, U.G.C. elevator agent at Assiniboia, advises that Co-op members worked out an idea for harvesting last year's crop, which turned out to be doubly advantageous. They wanted to save time on the pick-up operation after swathing, by eliminating much of the straw, if possible. This is the way they worked it out.

They used two swathers, one a 14-foot push-type swather and the other an 18-foot overshot type. The 14-foot swather was set low to produce a good swath, while the overshot machine, which followed, was set high, laying the heads on top of the original swath. Where the crop was light, they worked out a unique method of using three swathers to secure the same result. A field was divided in half and the 14-foot push-type swather travelled up one side of the field, laying the swath on the grain side. Then, the 14-foot canvas combine, followed by the 18-foot overshot swather, came down the field in the opposite direction, and

laid the second and third swathes on top of the first.

This meant that the field must be worked up and down, rather than around. It also meant that the machines must pass at the ends of the field. The small amount of time lost here, however, was insignificant, as compared with the time saved in the pick-up operation. The members of the Co-op estimated that although there was no time saved in the swathing operations, they saved as much as two hours' time on every 40 acres, on the pick-up. Thus, on 1,600 acres of crop, the saving represented 80 hours, which meant eight ten-hour days, or ten eight-hour days. A very significant saving, indeed!

Setting the 14-foot push-type swather low to produce a good swath, and setting the overshot machine high to eliminate straw, had the effect of ridging the stubble, as shown in the accompanying pictures. It is this ridging which the Co-op members expect to produce for them an extra dividend, which they had not at first counted on. The dividend will come in the effect of the ridged stubble as a snow trap.

The Co-op members realize, of course, that in a wet year there might be some disadvantage with this method; and if the weather were not favorable, any portion of the crop cut on the green side, might not dry or mature rapidly enough. In a normal year, however, and in those parts of the prairies where the conservation of moisture is of prime importance, an idea which will save labor and increase the available moisture supply, is doubly valuable.—H.S.F.

Painting Hints

A COMMON fault of householders who do their own painting is neglecting brush care. Brushes should be carefully cleaned after every painting job, by removing all paint from bristles. This can be done quite simply by soaking them in formalin, gas, or kerosene. The average householder frequently stands paint brushes on their sensitive bristle ends in a can containing some such cleaning solution. This seriously damages the bristles and causes them to be discarded long before their usefulness should be at an end.

A simple remedy for this is to bore holes in the wooden handles of the brushes. Then a stiff wire can be in-

serted through these holes, and with the ends of the wire extending over the top of a fairly deep container, the brushes will be suspended in the cleaning solution instead of resting on their bristles.

Another careless habit is to shove the brush deep into the paint can, scrape off a lot of paint on the edge of the tin, and then smear the brush on the wall. A better way is to dip the brush carefully into the paint so that the bristles are submerged only half-way into the paint. This will give enough paint for the job, result in less waste and keep the excess paint from running down over the handle.—Julius Friesen.

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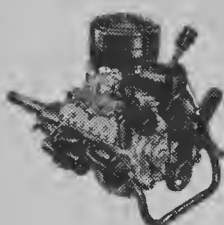
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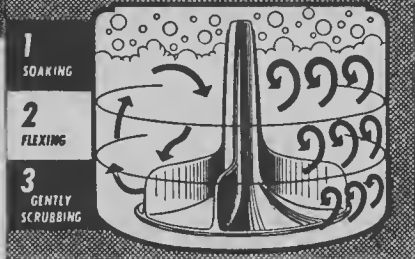


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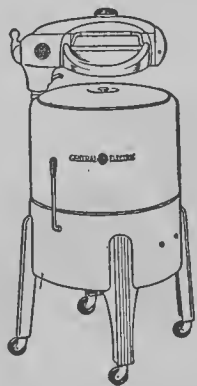
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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Ranching

Continued on page 10

district agriculturist, reports 350 pounds of beef per acre from irrigated pastures that were planted many years ago. Farther south at Magrath, Ed Keeler pastured 186 ewes and their lambs on 40 acres of irrigated pasture in 1950. This eight-year-old pasture made a net return of \$120 per acre that year, after allowances for the feed required for wintering and for the replacement of over-age ewes. L. R. Jensen, also at Magrath, estimates a net return of more than \$100 per acre from irrigated pasture utilized by 200 Rambouillet ewes and their lambs.

At the Experimental Station, Lethbridge, a 12-acre pasture was planted in the spring of 1952. In early August a crop of grass silage was harvested. During the 26-day period, September 18 to October 13, 46 head of Holstein milk cows were grazed on the 12 acres of irrigated pasture during the day. At night they received five to seven pounds of hay per head, along with a grain ration fed twice daily at milking time. In less than four weeks the 46 cows produced 44,303 pounds of milk that was valued at \$2,055. Give the irrigated pasture credit for half this production and it works out at \$85.60 worth of milk per irrigated acre for late summer and fall growth only.

THESE results of intensive livestock production from irrigated pastures present a sharp contrast to the extensive production normally associated with ranching. However, sustained high production from irrigated pastures poses many problems that are altogether foreign to those encoun-

tered on an orthodox ranch. Such high returns are the product of much long-range planning, experience, and know-how that is amply financed and energetically carried out.

Top-yielding pastures, that will maintain high yields over the years, require above-average land preparation, forage mixtures, seeding methods, fertilization and management of the livestock in utilizing the pastures.

Proper preparation of land means getting every possible acre into maximum production. Yields go down if there are dry spots or swampy spots. Likewise, a poor job of land levelling means wasted time and wasted water. Easy and rapid irrigation is a must. This requires a convenient and practical system of getting water onto the land, as well as adequate drainage to prevent ponding that kills off an expensive stand in a few days.

Sometimes the cost of land levelling may be prohibitive due to the topography. In such cases it is dispensed with in favor of land floating, with subsequent use of a sprinkler system. However, such systems should be carefully figured for cost and economy of maintenance, operation and depreciation when used for commercial livestock production.

Rather than infrequent heavy applications of water, most operators find that frequent light applications produce best results. Over-irrigation means there will be a delay in getting stock back onto the pasture after it is watered; or worse still, trampling of wet land, with resulting injury to the stand and reduced production.

(Note: H. J. Hargrave is senior animal husbandman at the Lethbridge Experimental Station.—Ed.)

The Royal Coronation Regalia

Crowns, sceptres, and other items are of great religious and historical significance

by T. KERR RITCHIE

THE coronation, or crowning, of the young Queen Elizabeth II, which will take place in June, is an ancient and hallowed ceremony. In this ceremony, regalia of priceless value will be brought into use, some of it for the only time during her reign, however long it may be. Valuable as these items are in terms of gold and silver, they are more valuable still because they reach deep into British history and represent a thousand years of growth of British constitutional monarchy.

By far the most ancient items of the regalia are the fourteenth-century Ampulla or Holy Oil Flask, and the eleventh-century spoon, from which the young Queen will be anointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Ampulla is a solid-gold, eagle-shaped flask about nine inches high, in which will be carried the consecrated oil or Chrism. Its origin is not clear. There is a legend which holds that the Virgin Mary appeared to Thomas à Becket while he was in exile in France, and that she gave him a golden eagle, and a phial of oil with which to fill it. He was to hide it until a true champion of Christendom appeared. It is said that it was hidden at Poitiers, and later brought to Henry II. There is documentary evidence that the King asked the Pope whether he should receive it, but the Pope hesitated to give an answer. For a time it appears to have been forgotten, until Richard

II found it in the Tower of London, by which time there had arisen a legend that his father, the Black Prince, had brought it from Poitiers. Richard II believed in the Divine Right of Kings which is noted in Shakespeare's play, Richard II, in these lines:

*"Not all the water in the rough,
rude sea
Can wash the balm from an
anointed king."*

Several hundred years later, James II spent a hundred guineas in having the Ampulla repaired. Ancient pictures also show another item used in this connection, which was made of lapis lazuli, with a pearl and diamond eagle. This, however, has vanished from the regalia completely.

The recipe for the Chrism used for the coronation of Charles I is recorded as: "Oil of orange flowers and jasmine, prepared by infusion in the oil of Bees, as it is imported from Spain, and distilled oil of roses and of cinnamon, these subject to mixings with various essences as of Benjamin, ambergris and musk."

The anointing spoon into which the Archbishop of Canterbury will dip his fingers before anointing Elizabeth II on the forehead, looks like gold, but is really gilded silver. It still has four pearls on its long handle which shows evidence of having, in the remote centuries of history, been ornamented with enamels.

After the young Queen has taken the coronation oath, the Archbishop will say the beautiful ritual words: "Oh, Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests and prophets to teach and govern Thy people Israel, bless and sanctify Thy chosen servant, Elizabeth, who by our office and ministry is now to be anointed with this oil and consecrated Queen of this realm . . ."

The choir will sing the anthem "Zadok, the Priest, and Nathan the Prophet, anointed King Solomon . . .," and the Queen will sit in the ancient Coronation chair, into which is set the historic Stone of Scone. It is then that the Dean of Westminster will pour holy oil from the Ampulla into the spoon and hand it to the Archbishop, who, dipping his fingers in the spoon, will make the sign of the cross on the Queen's forehead and say: "Be thy head anointed with Holy Oil as kings, priests and prophets were anointed."

THERE is also a Coronation ring or Annulum, popularly known as the wedding ring. It is newly made for each sovereign and afterwards becomes royal personal property. Its significance in the ceremony is that of a seal of faith, to symbolize the marriage between sovereign and people. In ancient times the wedding ring finger was the fourth finger of the

right hand, and it is on this finger that the Archbishop will place the ring after the Queen has received the Orb.

It is said that the first Coronation ring recorded in history was worn by St. Edward the Confessor in 1042, and bore the great sapphire which is now set in the Cross Patè at the summit of the Imperial State Crown. The ring was buried with him in his Abbey of Westminster, but later the shrine was opened and it was restored to Royal regalia.

St. Edward is said to have given the ring one time to a beggar, who asked for alms. Years afterward, the legend goes, two English pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem, met a man who gave them the ring with the great stone, and asked them to carry it back to Edward, explaining that he had obtained it by descending from heaven disguised as a beggar, to test the king's charity; and then revealed himself as St. John the Evangelist.

Perhaps a more authentic story is to the effect that Queen Victoria's ring was made much too small, and that the Archbishop forced it on her finger, causing her considerable pain through the remainder of the ceremony. Later it could only be removed after her hand had been soaked in iced water.

Each article in the priceless regalia has its individual significance. For instance, what is apparently the crimson

lining to the crown is in reality the Cap of Maintenance, trimmed with ermine and miniver, which is separate and can be detached. The origin is obscure, but for centuries it has been the emblem of royal dignity carried before the reigning sovereign on all state occasions. At the Coronation, before she is crowned, the Queen will put on this Cap and wear it until she is being vested for the solemn moments of the anointing.

The Orb is the emblem of the dominance of the world by Christianity, and will be placed in the hands of the Queen by the Archbishop, with the words: "And when you see this Orb set under the cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ, our Redeemer."

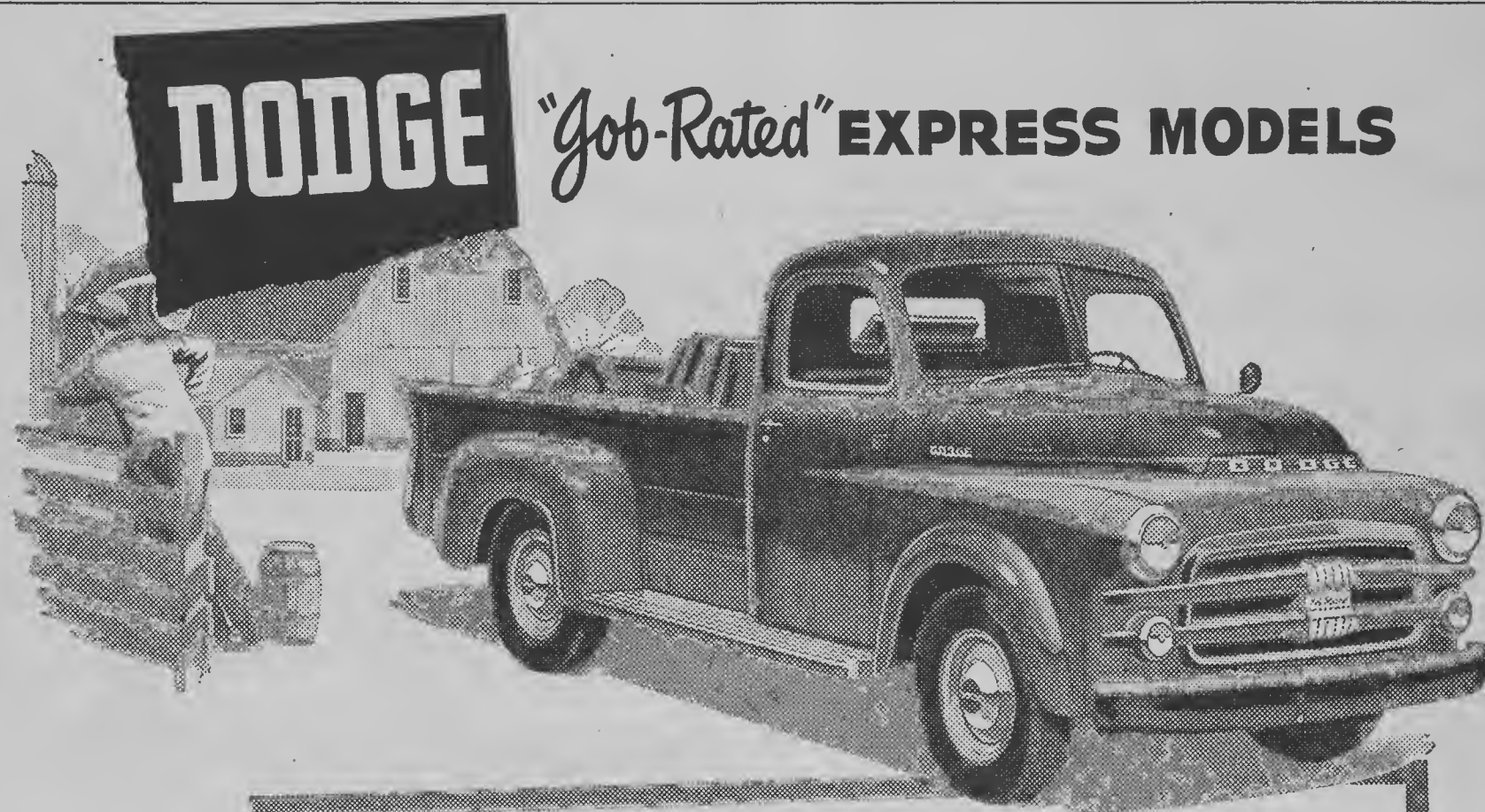
The Orb is never placed in other hands but those of reigning kings and queens. It is a ball of pure gold about six inches in diameter, set with a pearl, diamond, ruby, sapphire and emerald fillet around the circumference. From this, a similarly jewelled arch rises to support a magnificent amethyst. Above this, springs a gold cross outlined in diamonds and pearls, with a fine sapphire in its center at the front and an emerald of equal size at the back.

The Archbishop will also hand the Queen two sceptres. One, which is called the Baculum, he will place in

her right hand. It is probably the most valuable of its kind ever to exist, and is believed to have originally derived from the form of a bishop's crosier. At its head, beneath the magnificent jewelled cross and monde, is the Great Star of Africa, the larger section of the Cullinan, the largest diamond in the world. As the young Queen receives this sceptre, to be used again only after her death, he says: "Receive this Royal Sceptre, the ensign of queenly power and justice."

The second sceptre—the sceptre with the dove—was made for Charles II, and like the other is fashioned entirely of gold and studded with jewels, being headed with a diamond-studded orb and the dove in white enamel. This sceptre is called the Virge, or Rod of Equity and Mercy.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will place this sceptre in the Queen's left hand, with the words: "Receive the Rod of Equity and Mercy; and God from whom all holy desires, all good counsels and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers which He has given you. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss; so execute justice that you forget not mercy . . . punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just and lead your people the way wherein they should go."



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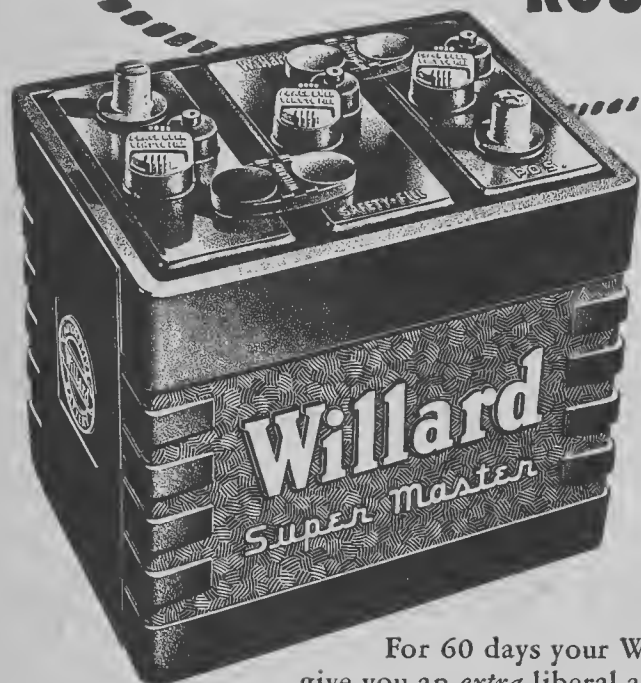
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U.S. Livestock Quotas

Short story of U.S. import quotas and duties on livestock

WITHIN a few hours of the time the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture lifted the foot-and-mouth embargo against Canadian livestock and livestock products, President Eisenhower reimposed quotas on livestock imports which had been lifted since 1941. In the 1936-38 period, cattle under 700 pounds entered the United States under a duty of two and one-half cents a pound; and two cents a pound over 700. There was also an over-all annual quota of 225,000 head, including cattle from all countries.

On April 1, 1939, Canada was assigned 86.2 per cent of this quota, or 193,950 head with a maximum of 51,720 per quarter.

In January, 1943, the United States and Mexico signed a trade agreement which reduced import duties on all weights of cattle to one and one-half cents per pound with a quota of 100,000 head of calves under 200 pounds, 400,000 head between 200 and 700 pounds, and 225,000 head over 700 pounds. Under the favored nation clause, Canada automatically received the same treatment.

On December 31, 1950, the trade agreement between United States and Mexico lapsed. In the meantime, on January 1, 1948, the Geneva Agreement on Tariffs and Trade became effective, which established a rate of one and one-half cents per pound for cattle under 200 pounds going into the United States, two and one-half cents per pound for cattle weighing from 200 to 700 pounds; and one and one-half cents per pound for cattle 700 pounds and up. Quotas established under this agreement were 200,000 head from all countries annually of calves under 200 pounds; 400,000 for the middleweights; and 400,000 for cattle over 700 pounds, with a maximum of 100,000 per quarter of middleweight cattle, and 120,000 per quarter of heavy cattle. Nevertheless, these Geneva Agreement rates did not apply because the U.S.-Mexican agreement was still in effect until December 31, 1950, and being more favorable than the Geneva Agreement, was to the advantage of Canada and Mexico. When the U.S.-Mexican agreement lapsed, however, the Geneva rates were automatically applicable as from January 1, 1951.

This, then, is the basis for the quotas referred to in President Eisenhower's order. The duties have been applied right along since January 1, 1951, but what is new is the re-establishment of the quotas. These had not been applied since 1941 when, during the early part of U.S. participation in World War II, all quotas were lifted because of war emergency conditions, and they have not been re-applied until the President's order made them applicable as from April 1.

Of further interest is the fact that during the Mexican foot-and-mouth disease outbreak from 1946 on, Mexico built large packing plants and, to guarantee raw materials for these plants, established export quotas for Mexican cattle moving to the United States when the U.S. embargo was lifted. No more than 400,000 Mexican cattle may be exported annually with a quarterly quota of 100,000. Mexico is primarily interested in cattle weighing from 200 to 700 pounds, whereas Canada finds

the American market attractive for cattle over 700 pounds for the most part. Mexico's quota of 100,000 head per quarter for 1953 is only half as large as the quota for the last quarter of 1952 when, however, only 129,000 head were exported. The lower quota is believed to be due to a drought and to the decline in U.S. feeder cattle prices.

Farm Production Study

A NATION-WIDE study of the productive capacity of U.S. agriculture has led to the conclusion that U.S. farmers, in 1955, could produce about 20 per cent more of both crops and livestock than the total amount produced in 1950, provided the weather remains average.

This study was made in each of the 48 states by a state committee working under the direction of a joint committee representing the Land Grant colleges and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The survey does not guarantee that farmers will produce as much as they can, but, largely by the adoption of improved farming practices and from the greater use of fertilizer and machinery, they could, with about the same amount of labor and land, produce one-fifth more.

Of the potential increase in total output, about 44 per cent would be contributed by the south, 41 per cent by the north central region, and about five per cent each by the northeast, mountain and Pacific regions. Production of feed and livestock would account for 58 per cent of the increased production for the country as a whole, and for the major portion of the increase in all regions. Food grains would account for about 15 per cent of the attainable increase; fruit, truck and vegetable crops, nine per cent; and cotton, about five per cent. It would mean using about 70 per cent more commercial fertilizer than was used in 1950, at costs low enough to encourage its use. The increase is predicated on cost-price relationships sufficiently favorable to encourage farmers to make the extra effort and incur the higher costs and risks. In making this study, the analysis was based on a projected parity ratio of 105.

Leptospirosis

WISCONSIN veterinarians have known for three years that the highly infectious animal disease, Leptospirosis, has existed in the state. It affects cattle, hogs and horses and is now present in all parts of Wisconsin. Eight definite cases were reported recently. Sheep have not been affected nor are there any known cases of the disease in humans in the U.S.

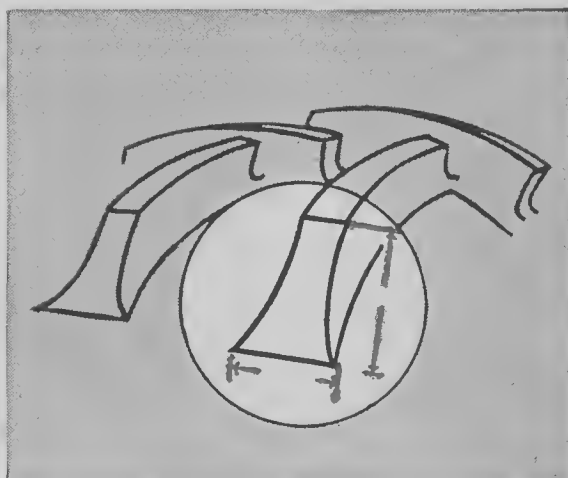
A University of Wisconsin veterinarian says that the important symptoms are jaundice and abortion, and that the disease can easily be mistaken for others, where there is high fever. A thorough diagnosis is important. Blood may show up in the milk and urine of dairy cows. Both cows and hogs develop jaundice and fever, while affected animals lose much weight and often die. About 30 per cent of all rats are believed infected, and these can cause hogs to contract it. Disease is believed to be spread through cattle urine, as well as through milk.

Here Are the IMPORTANT POINTS to look for Before You Buy Tractor Tires



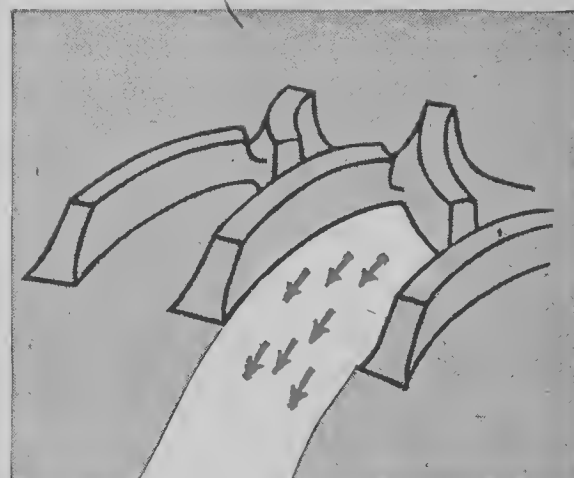
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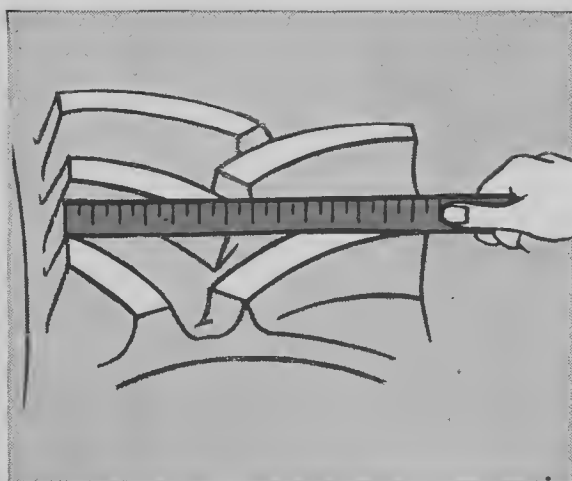
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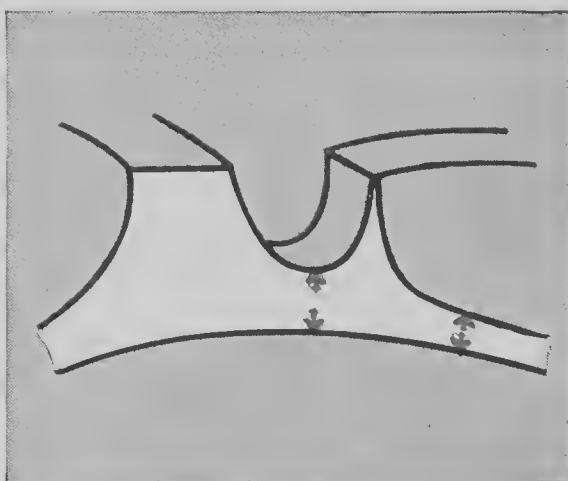
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To prevent soil jamming and to permit easy soil release.



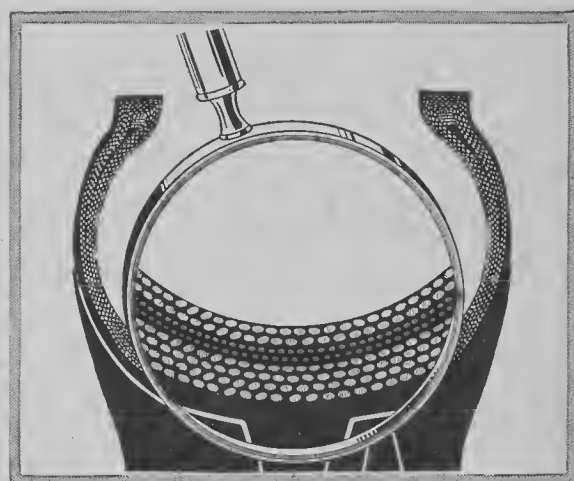
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Seed Catalogs Are Fascinating

There are so many curious sounding plants to grow—and curious looking, too

by V. M. SCHEMP

AS I looked at my seed catalogs this year, I saw many old friends: the pear tomatoes, which the children adored; the peppermint stick zinnia—surely the prettiest zinnia ever grown; the bells of Ireland, which never came up; and the white cucumbers which turned out green. My small son suggests crimson chard, grumbo and celery aspirins to try this year. He gazed thoughtfully for some time at an illustration of a climbing tomato, but discarded the idea because, as he explained, he didn't think I'd like climbing ladders to pick my tomatoes. I don't like climbing ladders, period.

I wouldn't be surprised if celery asparagus might be pretty good. And perhaps those queer Chinese salad beans; I've always wondered about them. Those penguin gourds look intriguing, too, and that bird plant; it has yellow flowers with purple spots, and you can manufacture bird ornaments from the seed pods, using a few colored feathers and pipe cleaners for plumage and legs. I must try a few everlastings this year, too. And pink forget-me-nots—imagine!

One item I really must try is that ornamental cotton; it's supposed to have showy flowers, as well as fluffy balls of real cotton. Who knows, I might start a new Canadian industry if it proves hardy. After all, tobacco grows here. And I really am going to order seeds of that gas plant some

day, to see if the flowers do actually generate a gas which may be ignited. I'd better not plant too many, of course; I only want enough for a test, not for a real explosion. I've already tried the giant Kudzu vine. It didn't live over winter, and maybe it's just as

well, for if it had grown to its promised 40 to 60 feet it would have towered at least 20 feet higher than the house, which might have looked a bit peculiar, to say the least.

The noodle squash, the blue cherry, and the yard-long beans are other attractive types, and the snake cucumber which grows from two to six feet long and sometimes even eight, will tempt any gardener who is fond of a snake about the garden. Even I, who shudder at the mere thought of a



Dr. Emile Albert Lods, Macdonald College, Quebec (right), the originator of Montcalm barley, who will retire shortly, here receives a cheque for \$2,000, presented by J. R. Bell, deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, on behalf of growers, grain firms and marketing organizations. He likewise received \$5,000 from the Dominion Brewer's Association.

A Record of Sound Achievement

was given in the February Issue of The Country Guide in the report of the annual meeting of

Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives Limited

That report gave the following information:

When the wholesale prices of petroleum products increased sharply, following the purchase of several independent refineries by the major oil companies in 1933 and 1934, the acquisition of a co-operatively owned refinery seemed like a good move. CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE REFINERIES LIMITED began operations in the spring of 1935, with a capacity of 500 barrels per stream day.

The first year of operation resulted in a distribution of surplus amounting to \$21,346.87 to 25 associations, the largest of which, at Sherwood (Regina), and Riceton, received \$4,904.29 and \$4,753.40 respectively.

In 1939, the first cracking plant was added, which raised capacity to 1,500 barrels per day. In 1942, minor additions raised it still further to 2,000 barrels. In 1950, major construction was undertaken which raised output to 6,500 daily and, for the first time, co-operative refining capacity was ahead of co-operative consumption. To plan now for 1955 when consumption is expected to catch up again with capacity, plant additions to cost \$5.5 million are on the boards and will eventually increase capacity to 12,000 barrels per stream day.

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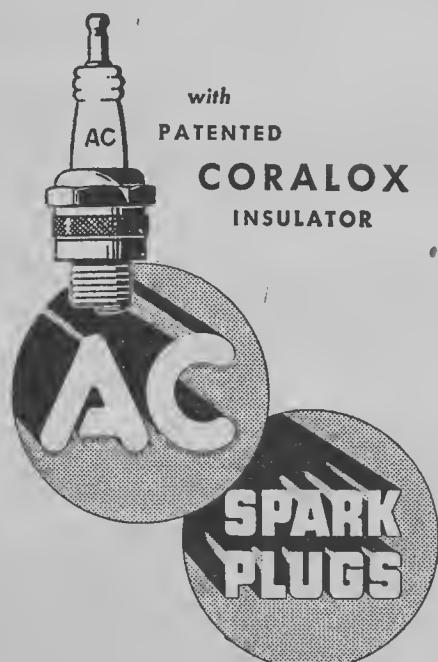


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harmless little garter snake, am attracted by this unusual variety. What a thrill to pick a cucumber six feet long to impress the neighbors! And what a collection of our favorite bread and butter pickles could be made from even a couple of these six-foot specimens. I know that sooner or later I will have to try these and that three-foot-long banana muskmelon, before somebody else does.

I pass the Oriental flower collection in sad memories. That was one of my biggest disappointments. I paced up and down that row day after day, to get the first glimpse of a rare Oriental plant peeping through, but in vain. Finally, about two weeks after everything else was up, a plant appeared, one lonely specimen in the Oriental row. It was a sturdy, large plant; surely it was capable of bearing the most large, exotic blooms. I watched over it tenderly, watered it faithfully, placed a tin around it to protect it from cutworms, and it was quite some time before the horrid truth dawned on me that I had been nursing along a plain Canadian radish—a wormy one at that. But we must take the bitter with the sweet. Perhaps the soil wasn't just right, or the weather too dry or something. And anyway, there's always another year. Maybe this time I'll grow my own luscious peanuts, bushels and bushels of them.

Land Reform in Egypt

TWO decrees have been issued by the Egyptian government which brought about the enforced abdication of King Farouk. The Agricultural Reform Decree limits ownership of land to 200 feddans (one feddan=1.038 acres). Any holdings in excess of this amount will be taken over by the government within five years, one-fifth each year, for distribution within the same year. If the land owner chooses, he may himself transfer ownership of any of his undistributed* land, to his children, or small farmers who own ten feddans or less, and who are not more closely related to the landlord than the fourth degree of kinship. Children may not receive more than 100 feddans or no more than 50 feddans to any one child. No single small farmer may receive more than five feddans.

Land owners will be compensated to an amount equal to ten times the rental value of the land, in addition to the value of buildings, fixed machinery and trees. The rental value of the land is fixed at seven times the land tax imposed before the new decree. Land owners will be given three per cent government bonds redeemable within 30 years and these may not be disposed of except to other Egyptians after January 1, 1953. Any land not taken over will be subject to an additional land tax equal to five times the original land tax and will apply to all land in excess of 200 feddans.

An agricultural co-operative society is to be formed in each village where land has been taken over. Membership will include those who have been allotted transferred lands, as well as others who do not own more than five feddans each in the village. These societies will be both purchasing and marketing co-operatives.

For the first time in Egypt's history agricultural workers have been given the right to form unions.

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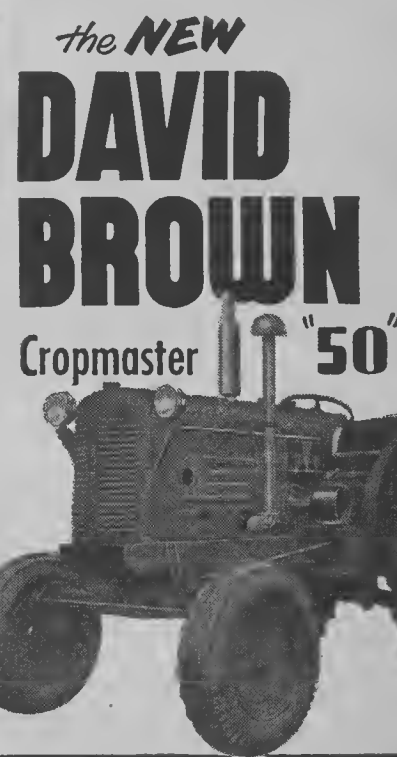
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The Country Boy and Girl



OUR first messengers of spring will arrive this month. After a journey of anywhere between two hundred and eight thousand miles, flying mostly at night, our beautiful birds find their way back to us, sometimes to make their nest in the same tree they used last year or the same bird house which you built for them. How do they know when it is time to migrate to us? What tells them that our warm weather is beginning? How do they find their way?

Scientists who study birds have been able to answer some of these questions by banding birds. Birds are caught and a small, light aluminum band, on which is printed the name and number of the bander, is fastened to one leg and the bird is then set free. Later the same

bird may be found thousands of miles away from the place at which it was banded. Records have been kept of bird travels and so it has been found that birds follow four main air routes which have been called: Atlantic Flyway, Mississippi Flyway, Central Flyway and Pacific Flyway. These are marked on our map. The prairies are in the path of Central and Mississippi Flyways.

As you watch the return of our birds this spring you may think of the wonderful way in which they live and want to learn more about them. Many bird books have been written, one of the best for boys and girls is "The Junior Book of Birds" by Roger Tory Peterson.

Ann Sankey

The Bumblebee and Willie

by Mary Grannan

THE Saturday morning sunlight crept quietly in through the open window, and waked Willie Wilson. He sighed drowsily, and curling himself up like a kitten, pulled the covers over his face, and made ready to go to sleep again. He heard his name called from the street.

"Willie," came the voice again. "Hurry up, Willie."

"It's Tommy," muttered Willie to himself. "Why doesn't he go away?"

A few minutes later there was a knock at the kitchen door. Mrs. Wilson opened it, and smiled down at the little boy standing on the back step. "Good morning, Tommy," she said. "You're up bright and early today."

"Yes, Mrs. Wilson," said Tommy. "Is Willie ready?"

"Ready for what, dear?" she asked.

Tommy's blue eyes widened. "Didn't he tell you, Mrs. Wilson? Our teacher's taking us to a farm today. We're going to see all the animals and have our lunch at the farm."

Mrs. Wilson shook her head. "He didn't tell me about it, Tommy. But I'll go and get him right away. He's not up yet."

Tommy shook his head. "Don't bother to get him now. It's too late. We're all ready to start. Miss Bell told me to run over here for Willie. If he's not even up, it would take too long to wait. Good-bye, Mrs. Wilson."

"Good-bye, Tommy," said Willie's mother, "and I do hope you have a lovely day at the farm."

She went upstairs, and pulling the covers aside, she shook her little son into wakefulness. "Willie," she said, "why didn't you tell me that your school class was going to have a day at the farm?"

Willie yawned. "I didn't want to be bothered going. Mum, did you know

that they are going to walk all over the farm? They are going to look at machinery, and animals and hens and everything? A fellow would get tired doing all those things in one day, and it's Saturday, too. Who wants to learn anything on Saturday?"

"I should think you'd be ashamed of yourself, Willie Wilson. A fine strong boy like you, too lazy to walk around a farm, and have fun!"

On Monday, Willie felt rather out of things. The nature lesson dealt with what they had seen and learned on Saturday. It seemed that they had had much fun, too. Tommy had milked a cow.

Willie ran home alone, after school. He didn't want to hear another word about what had happened on Saturday. Things brightened up for Willie when he reached home. His grandfather was there, and had something for Willie. It was a little brown puppy. Willie cried out in delight, as he hugged the little fellow.

"Willie, before I turn this little puppy over to you for keeps," said Grandpa Wilson, "I want your promise to look after him. You're a very lazy young man, and a lazy boy has no right to have a dog. A dog needs care."

"Oh, Grampa," said Willie. "I'm not too lazy to look after my dog."

"That's fine," said Grandpa, "because I have your mother's promise to send him back to me, if you neglect him."

Willie was as good as his word, for three days. After that, it was Mother who fed and bathed the puppy. It was Mother who fluffed the feather pillow in his basket.

One night, a week later, when Willie came home from school, the little brown dog was gone.

"I sent him back to your grandfather, Willie. I made him a promise, you know," said mother.

"But I loved Brownie, sobbed Willie.

"I know you did," said Mrs. Wilson. "But you didn't love him enough to look after him. You were just too lazy."

Willie mourned his dog for days, but he didn't change his ways. He didn't pick up his pyjamas, or put his toothbrush away. He still left his express cart in the driveway.

Toward April, Miss Bell announced that an art contest was being held at the Spring Fair. "We could win first prize for our school, if a certain little boy in this class made an all-out effort for us," she said.

"I know who the little boy is, Miss Bell," said Tommy. "It's Willie. He can paint better than any of us. But Willie won't get the prize for us. He's too lazy."

"That will do, Tommy," said the teacher, sternly. "I do mean Willie. If he'd work like a busy little bee for a few days, we could win."

Willie frowned. He knew what Tommy had said was true, but he was hurt just the same. He said angrily, "I don't want to be like a busy bee. I don't like bees."

There was an angry buzzing from somewhere near the window, and a great yellow and black striped bee flew into the room and circled about

Willie's head. Then it left the room, and waited outside. When Willie went out, the bee followed him. "Go away, bee," said Willie. But instead of going away, the bee stung Willie Wilson on the nose. Willie ran for home, crying. The bee, not three inches from his ear, kept pace with him all the way.

"It's time you learned a lesson, young man," droned the bee into Willie's right ear. "So you don't want to be like a busy bee, eh? Well, we'll see about that."

Willie went sobbing to his mother, with his swollen nose. "And I think he went upstairs, Mum."

"He'll find his way out," said mother.

The next morning, when Willie stepped out of his pyjamas and left them on the floor, the bee appeared as if by magic through the open window.

"I'll pick them up. I'll pick them up," squealed the little boy.

"Yezzzzz," droned the bee. "And you'll paint a picture today, too."

"Alright! Alright" cried Willie. "But what shall I paint? I don't know what to paint."

"Paint the thing that you loved and lost because of your laziness," buzzed the bee.

"Brownie!" shouted Willie. "Yes, I'd like to paint Brownie."

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 14 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

A DAY-LONG chase after a fox or wolf in winter is something that calls for good foot gear and Indian moccasins are the best I know for cold weather travelling. These are drawn just as they were pulled off after a hunt. To my mind there is no footwear to beat them and so it may be of interest to know how they are made.

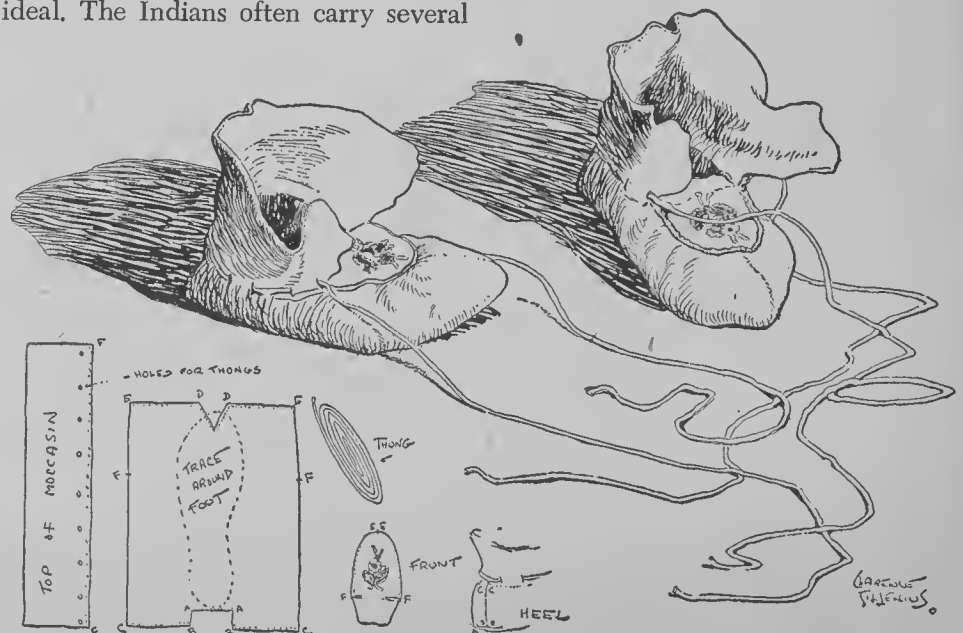
They are cut from smoke-tanned buckskin and they fit the foot like a sock. They are usually made large enough to take several pairs of socks. The tops are of soft buckskin also, and are made so that when they are overlapped and wrapped around the ankle, and the long buckskin thongs wrapped in many turns over them again, they keep the feet as warm as toast and not a particle of snow can get inside.

For tramping in cold weather, for fast travel, for snowshoeing, they are ideal. The Indians often carry several

pairs so that if a pair gets wet they can change at once to dry ones.

The bead work on the front is usually a brilliant floral pattern and the beading at the sides of silk wrapped around strands of horsehair. The best moccasins are sewn with deer sinew which wears like rawhide but alas! for the influence of civilization—most of those obtainable now are sewn with ordinary cotton thread which does not last a third as long.

A drawing like this is not hard to make if you pay attention to the construction of the moccasin. Remember they have to fit a foot, so draw them accordingly. Best to draw in simple outline first, before doing any shading. For anyone interested in making the actual moccasins the small diagram shows how the pattern is cut. The size is according to the size of your foot.



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The bee flew away in mid-afternoon, but Willie was working so happily, he didn't notice it going.

On the day that the prizes were announced at the Spring Fair, Willie gasped with delight, when he heard his name called out. "First Prize, Willie Wilson."

When the boy reached home that day, a little brown dog was sitting on the front step waiting for him. Mother nodded when Willie looked into her eyes with the all-important question. "Yes," she said, "he's come to stay. I wrote and told your grandfather that you'd gotten over your lazy ways."

Willie's smile was as broad as his face would allow. "Yes, I have," he said. "And Mum, do you know something? It's more fun to work than to be lazy. If anyone thinks I'm wrong, just tell it to a bumblebee."

What Are Maximum Yields?

WHAT are the maximum yields of crops to which good farmers, on good soil, in good tilth, and well fertilized, can expect? Three British farmers (brothers) last year secured a wheat yield of over 131 bushels per acre. The Lethbridge Experimental Station has secured an oat yield as high as 150 bushels per acre. Now a soil specialist, at the University of Wisconsin, says that 200-bushel corn yields are feasible in Wisconsin, and adds that "it would be more profitable than a 75-bushel crop, at either a good or a poor price."

Last year, near Madison, an experimental alfalfa-brome sod plot, disked previous to planting, and given 1,000 pounds of fertilizer placed in bands at planting time, plus side-dressing with another machine, produced 190 bushels per acre.

A 200-bushel crop, said Berger, would require 18,000 to 21,000 plants of the right maturity per acre, a soil with good structure and aeration, careful planting and cultivation, and enough green manure and fertilizer to provide 300 pounds of nitrogen, 120 pounds of phosphate, and 240 pounds of potash per acre.

Chromosome Pig

A SWEDISH histologist, Professor Gosta Haggqvist, at the Carolinian Institute, Stockholm, has bred rabbits which are nearly twice the ordinary size of their breed, or strain. These and other developments are the result of investigations into the regrouping and arrangement of the life cells of animals through intensive and carefully regulated breeding programs which change the number of chromosomes in the animal.

Swedish Silver Race, a strain of rabbits which normally weigh up to about nine pounds have been bred to mature at about 13 pounds. Pet project of the professor is a chromosome pig with 48 chromosomes, bred from a Swedish dam with 30 chromosomes and an English large, white boar with 38 chromosomes.

The chromosome pig, in his first year, ate 15 per cent less food than his two brothers, each of which, however, is a normal cross with 34 chromosomes. However, if their weight is taken as 100, then he weighs 112 and is noticeably taller. It is expected that in two years' time when all three boars are fully grown, the good and bad points of the chromosome pig will have become evident.

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TEA TOWEL OFFER

On page 75 of our February issue, we carried an advertisement by Blue Ribbon Limited, offering a tea towel for each 25c and top from a 60-bag carton of Blue Ribbon Tea Bags or 25c with two top panels from 30-bag cartons. Unfortunately the address was omitted from the offer. The tea towels may be obtained by sending cash and carton tops to Blue Ribbon Limited at the office nearest you, Winnipeg, Vancouver or Toronto.

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VOL. LXXII WINNIPEG, MARCH, 1953 No. 3

Commission on Agriculture

ON March 14, 1952, the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly gave authority to the government of the province to appoint a Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life. The suggested terms of reference were: "... to investigate and make recommendations regarding the requirements for the maintenance of a sound farm economy and the improvement of social conditions and the amenities in rural Saskatchewan." It was suggested that such a Commission should investigate particularly "the problems involved in present day trends in agricultural production, land use and farm costs (to include rural population, rural settlement and related industries); the need for farm capital and credit; the further adaptation of social services and educational facilities to meet changing rural conditions; and the further development of rural transportation, communication and community services."

★ ★ ★

IN announcing the appointment of a six-member Commission on October 3, Premier T. C. Douglas, inspired more by hope than by fact, said: "The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life will be a blueprint for the agricultural industry of this province during the next 25 years." Whatever time and changing circumstances may dictate as to the truth of the Premier's assertion, certainly the Commission's own statement that it had been instructed "to investigate agricultural and rural conditions with the broadest terms of reference ever to be given to an investigating body," would seem to be correct.

To do justice to this enormous field, the Commission has one full-time member—the chairman, Dr. W. B. Baker, a specialist in rural sociology and director of the School of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan. Assisting him is a secretariat of 11 technical persons who include a second rural sociologist, two economists, and several graduates in agriculture, of whom one is secretary to the Commission. There are six administrative staff members. Of the five other members of the Commission itself, one is Mrs. Nancy Adams, a prominent farm woman and past president of the Saskatchewan Homemakers Clubs. Another is T. H. Bourassa, La Fleche, a merchant experienced in town and rural organization. A third, H. L. Fowler, Saskatoon, is secretary of Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives Limited, while a fourth, C. W. Gibbings, Rosetown, is a farmer and director of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The fifth, J. L. Phelps, Saskatoon, farms at Wilkie and is president of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union.

Each part-time commissioner represents a different area of rural interest: none can be said to have specialized knowledge in more than two or three of the 20 problem areas already defined. Each will be chairman of one or more group-problem committees; and with the chairman a member of all such committees, the basis of the Commission's deliberations will be that at least two commissioners will be fully conversant with every aspect of each problem. Actual research and investigation is the responsibility of the secretariat, which will provide the working members of each committee.

★ ★ ★

THE first phase of the Commission's work was an experimental and testing period, and ended with the old year. It involved contacting and testing the reactions and receptivity of about 3,000 people, including the tabulation of results, as well as preparation for the second of four progressive steps planned by the Commission. The second stage involves the holding of 75 to 100 community forums, which will be meeting until the end of this month, or later. These community forums, says a Commission statement, "constitute a major device for the involvement of large numbers of people at the com-

munity level, with a minimum of cost and effort... Forums will constitute a major data collecting device in the second phase of the investigation." It was for this local study period that the 20 problem areas were defined, and it is during this period also that invitations for the presentations of briefs are being extended to organizations, agencies and individuals.

In the third phase of the Commission's work the briefs received will be evaluated and their evidence examined at regional and provincial hearings. Concurrently, intensive research will go forward on selected problems. In the fourth and final stage, the Commission will assemble and integrate the information received, reach conclusions as to the problems which have been presented, and finally, prepare and present to the government, a full report.

Such is the timetable scheduled to reach fulfillment a little more than a year from now. It is an understatement to say that the program ahead of the Commission is unusually ambitious for such bodies; and a suggestion that the time allowed for the final stage will be found to slip away very rapidly, should not surprise the Commission, and still less the secretariat. It is at this stage that the faith of the government and the people of the province, and the time and effort put into the first three stages, must be justified. It is at this stage that the brew should simmer, rather than boil.

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IT would be idle now to forecast the degree of success with which the Commission will be able to justify the Premier's hopeful prophecy. What is most worthy of comment at this stage is the originality and freshness of approach that the Commission has brought to its task. For this, the chairman is entitled to a great deal of the credit. To conceive of a Royal Commission which could involve any considerable portion of the public in its studies, while at the same time making progress reports of its investigations, and summaries of the facts and opinions available to press and radio as these are gathered, is to deny the dictum of Solomon that there is nothing new under the sun. On the other hand, to operate under the full glare of publicity, while, at the same time sharing with all and sundry the fact and opinion which is brought to light, may be risky. At any rate it ought to have a restraining influence on the final thinking of the Commission and especially on members who may suffer from the pangs of enthusiasm and self-righteousness.

The Commission is on sound ground, however, in its effort to induce organizations, groups and communities to study carefully their own problems and responsibilities. The effect can only be beneficial: the consequences over the years may be of incalculable value. To evolve the considered opinion of a community after organized study of its problems, is a significant achievement in itself; but to secure a hundred such opinions is to multiply values by more than that number, because of the regional and provincial values added. When a community, region or province can pin-point its problems, it has taken the first important step toward solving them. Only then can faith, confidence, enterprise, compromise and co-operation operate effectively. Herein lies the great virtue of the Commission's cardinal policy of "public involvement," or participation by the people. It could be that this policy alone will constitute its chief claim to fame; and that it will be worth all that the Commission will cost the people of the province.

The Federal Budget

THE minister of finance, the Hon. D. C. Abbott, brought down his eighth budget to the House of Commons on February 19. He has let it be known that he considers eight years in the finance department to be enough, and that he would not be averse to a lighter portfolio. No one will blame him for that. It is an onerous portfolio and the responsibility is very great.

Mr. Abbott has a good record in the finance department, but it is also true that the angel of prosperity has been with him all the way. He may have helped to temper, but he did not create, the prosperity which the country has enjoyed. He carries, it is true, the political responsibility for whatever the budget may contain. Nevertheless, a finance minister is not solely, or even principally, responsible for the policies which are crystallized

in his budget speeches. Each one owes much more to his senior assistants and to his colleagues in the Cabinet, than is customarily admitted in parliament or on the hustings. In this instance Mr. Abbott paid a very sincere and deserved tribute to the late Dr. W. Clifford Clarke, former deputy minister.

No budget pleases everyone. Mr. Abbott's 1953 budget is no exception, though even those whose business it is to oppose, have failed to find much that is glaringly wrong. Since 1945, the national debt has been reduced by \$2.3 billion, or from \$1,092 to \$752 per capita. The decrease, of course, is due largely to increase in population, increased trade, and buoyant revenues. Taxes are now reduced, on a full-year basis, by about \$361 million a year, nearly all in the form of lower personal income and corporate income taxes. The sales tax, by which about \$580 million will be collected, remains virtually untouched. Indeed, consumers will still pay approximately \$1.5 billion in indirect or hidden taxes, which appear only in the prices of things we buy.

The budget of nearly \$4.5 billion contains more than \$2 billion for defence, about \$450 million to service the national debt, and another billion dollars for social welfare of one kind or another. This leaves only about 25 per cent of the total amount, for ordinary government services. If one were to criticize the budget it would have to be for reducing corporate income taxes rather than the sales tax. It is difficult to see how anyone with a non-taxable personal income can benefit noticeably from what is presumably Mr. Abbott's last budget.

European Flood Relief

AT no time within memory, and perhaps never before in the world's history, have sudden widespread disaster, and international relief on a grand scale, followed upon each other so quickly and dramatically as during the short time since the sea struck so severely at Britain, Belgium and Holland. It is doubtful if, even yet, the full extent of the disaster has been accurately measured. The sea struck less than 24 hours after the first warning of an oncoming storm. The moon was full and the spring tides already high. The storm, sweeping down from the North Atlantic drove the waters furiously toward the shores of southern Britain and northwestern Europe. Overnight, nearly 2,000 people in Holland and 500 in Britain lost their lives. Hundreds of thousands of acres of valuable land, won painfully and at great cost from the seas over hundreds of years, were inundated by as much as 12 feet of salt water. Evacuees numbered nearly a million. Many thousands of houses, barns filled with crops and equipment, towns and villages, were badly damaged, if not ruined. Much farm land will be unproductive for years.

Offers of help came immediately from many countries. Both Britain and Belgium sent help to Holland, where much the greatest damage has been done. Canadian, French, Belgian and American troops, engineers and equipment were rushed in. Donations soon came from all Scandinavian countries. Russia sent Britain £90,000. Western Germany rushed large barge loads of supplies. Collections of money are under way in about 30 countries of the free world, including Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, the United States, Burma, Indonesia and South America. Indeed the whole sad experience is demonstrating, by the promptness with which help is reaching the afflicted countries, that space and time can be annihilated in peacetime as well as in wartime emergencies.

In Canada, the federal government immediately designated the Canadian Red Cross as the official agency for the forwarding of relief supplies. The governor-general heads the Canadian National European Flood Relief Committee; and in every province, organization is under way for the building up of relief funds. Donations, large or small, by individuals or organizations, may be made through any branch of any chartered bank, and are exempt from income tax.

This is Canada's opportunity for a free will, public offering on behalf of human beings in need. Canadian farmers have themselves suffered damage and loss from floods. Because they are generous folk and accustomed to natural hazards, they will respond generously to an appeal of this kind.